The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

HOLD THE FORT.

We have increasingly good news. The evidence from Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana grows stronger, and would at any time other than this, be regarded as decisive. The haste with which a committee of Democratic Congressmen started for New Orleans, and the coolness of their modest suggestion, that the Returning Board be turned over to Democrats, is suggestive. They are frightened, but desperate. So in Florida, the White Liners in the neighborhood of Tallahasse have broken out in a way to show that they need desperate measures to help them through. On the other hand, our intelligence from Florida is strongly favorable to our having that State. So of South Carolina and Louisiana. The votes from those States are reported from sources that are perfectly reliable. Therefore, whatever weak-backed papers may say, we have elected HAYES and WHEELER by the vote we have given—185 electoral votes—or one majority. Whatever may be thought of the situation in North Carolina, there can be no further reasonable doubt that we have elected HAYES and WHEELER.

OUR VICTORY SURE.

We do not doubt that the Democracy will cling to Florida and South Carolina, and possibly Louisiana, when hope is really gone; but this will not alter the fact that those States are Republican, and HAYES and WHEELER elected. The *Post* of this city clung to Colorado as having gone Democratic, in the October election, till after the Presidential election was over. The spirit of desperation, which will not yield to bitter disappointment, causes them to cling to hope, when all hope is really gone. We anticipate that they will carry their spirit of desperation into Congress, and attempt there to prevent the peaceful counting of the votes, claiming South Carolina and Louisiana to have been controlled by United States troops. All this, however, will go for nothing. United States troops did not control a vote, except as their presence prevented the rebels from murdering Republicans, and so gaining the States by violence. They simply enforced peace and order, and so contributed to an honest election. The last session of Congress, in refusing to agree to the joint rules relative to counting the electoral votes By agreeing to the rule, they might have had a show of right to challenge the votes of any State, against which any reasonable allegation could be brought. Now, as we understand it, the President of the Senate both receives and counts the vote in the presence of the two Houses. Nothing is contained in the Constitution or law, that apparently gives either House the right to object to the *prima facie* evidence, there presented. This bring evidently for HAYES, he must be declared elected.

We would not, however, wish a Republican elected, if he were not honestly and honorably entitled to the office. The misfortune is, however, that HAYES will not receive all the votes he is honestly entitled to. Georgia and Mississippi are certainly Republican, if an honest expression could be had. But the most barefaced violence and frauds have been resorted to, and those States forcibly wrested from us. The same game has been practiced in Louisiana and South Carolina, and our people have been compelled to fight their way to victory through a most outrageous and blood-thirsty opposition. The Republican party cannot and will not give a single inch, in the way of surrendering the two States mentioned. They have them by a fair and honest majority, which would have been far larger than it is, but for the deeds of terrorism and murder perpetrated by the Democracy. They have been saved to Republicanism, by courage in the presence of deadly danger, and by the strongest nerve in the face of death. Having them, we will hold them, and thus the election of HAYES and WHEELER is honorably assured.

The Democrats still cling with vain hope to South Carolina and Florida, but we have what would ordinarily be considered positive assurances that those States are Republican. So counting them, the exact count made up by the GAZETTE on the night of election is fully and completely sustained. Had after events proven us mistaken, we gave, what on Wednesday morning, was the actual outlook, as deliberately judged by the latest news. We also were firm in our allegiance to the Republican party, and found no reason to slobber over TILDEN, or to mitigate our strictures on the Democratic party. Despite the cringing spirit manifested here and there by journals pretending to be Independent Republican, that they did not believe TILDEN a dishonest or dishonorable man, and said no harm of him, and did not wave the bloody shirt—we have said just what we thought, and still think of him. The election is over, and he defeated, but we have exactly the opinion, in general and in detail, that we expressed of him during the heat of the canvass. So of the Democratic party. We now believe that with the power to do it, it would have paid rebel losses, and have carried the spirit of terrorism and murder to the capture of every Southern State. We fully and implicitly believe, that murders were systematically, deliberately and purposely perpetrated for olitical purposes, in the South, with the nowledge, consent and co-operation of the eaders of the Democratic party. So believing, we propose to submit to no moonshine objections against counting for HAYES and WHEELER the electoral votes of South Carolina and Louisiana.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Troops Ordered to Florida.

Four companies of troops have been ordered from South Carolina to Tallahassee. They left yesterday morning. General Ruger will accompany them to Florida.

Election Quarrels.

CAIRO, November 10.—Joseph Vickers, a white man, shot Chapman Lewis, colored, here this afternoon, inflicting four wounds, likely fatal. Vickers was arrested. Both are Kentuckians. The quarrel was about national politics.

CAIRO, November 10.—Stanley Richardson, a colored waiter at the Palmer House, was killed last night by Mike Scanlan, also a waiter. It seems that Richardson and Scanlan quarrelled on account of Republican sentiments which the former expressed, when Scanlan terminated the disagreement by killing Richardson.

Troops Going to Louisiana and Florida.

LITTLE ROCK, November 10.—Company C, Fourteenth United States Infantry, stationed here, were to-day ordered to New Orleans.

SAVANNAH, November 10.—Transportation has been ordered for troops to pass through this city to-night for Florida.

The Senatorial Contest in Colorado.

DENVER, COL., November 10.—In the caucus of Republican members of the Legislature, Hon. Jerome R. Chaffee was unanimously nominated U. S. Senator. The Legislature will elect next Thursday the other Senator nominated.

The Fenians.

OTTAWA, November 10:—Information from St. Albans, Vt., says arms and ammunition have been concentrated there by Fenians. Maj. General Smith is taking every precaution to have volunteers in readiness in case of an emergency.

Indians on the War Path.

SAGE CREEK, November 10.—Passengers on the coach report passing a large Indian trail fourteen miles north of here. From appearance it is that of a war party.

SECOND EDITION

ELECTION NEWS.

The Returns Coming in Slowly.

No Apparent Change in the General Result.

THE POLITICAL SKY STILL BRIGHT FOR REPUBLICANS.

A Beautifully Hayesy Atmosphere.

A REPUBLICAN PROPOSITION LOOKING TO A FAIR COUNT.

The Congressional Returns Show Large Republican Gains.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.

WAYNESBURG, November 10, 1876.

Greene county (official)—Tilden, 3,719; Hayes, 1,956. Congress—Turney, 3,703; Rush, 1,941. Senate—Hayes, 3,687; Craft, 1,928. Assembly—Wise, 3,628; Shriver, 1,999. J. P. T.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—In accordance with the request of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, that prominent men should go from the North to inspect the counting of votes in that State, the President has invited the following gentlemen to proceed to New Orleans for such purpose: Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Gen. G. A. Garfield, of Ohio, Hon. J. A. Kasson, of Iowa, John Shoenberg, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. J. A. Logan, of Illinois. It is understood that most of these gentlemen have accepted, and will reach New Orleans within a few days.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—Gov Kellogg furnishes the following statement to the Associated Press regarding the election: Very few official returns have been received outside of the city by the Secretary of State, the proper custodian. Unofficial statements have been received and published here of fifteen Republican and three Democratic parishes besides the city, twenty-eight out of fifty-seven, which may be called tolerably reliable. The other parishes are estimated by each side, and the State is claimed according to each estimate by both sides. The Democrats only claim the State by estimating the Republican parishes of East and West Feliciana, East Baton Rouge, Morehouse, Ouachita as having given them, as they claim, nearly 4,000 majority. No one can dispute that these parishes were overrun and intimidated by armed bands of the White League before and on the day of election. These parishes have always been largely Republican. The registration in these parishes is white 3,098 and black 8,709. They gave 3,000 majority, 1872, by the returns of the fusion Democratic board, and they gave the Republican candidate 3,000 majority in 1874, as conceded by the Democratic State Committee. In Ouachita a Deputy United States Marshal was killed on election day, the polls taken possession of and run by the White League. In East Feliciana not a single Republican vote was allowed to be polled. The Republicans were not allowed to run a ticket. This parish is next to the Mississippi line, and has been turbulent more or less since the Democrats got possession of Mississippi. In this parish I got over 900 majority in 1872, and in 1874 the Republicans carried the parish by more than 1,000 majority. The vote claimed by the Democrats in these parishes was procured by intimidation, violence and assassination, and the proof of this is overwhelming and perfectly conclusive. Notwithstanding they claim the vote of these parishes, we confidently believe we have carried the State. The Democrats never claimed to have carried the State by about 4,000 in 1874, not counting Carroll parish, which gave us over 1,800 majority, but where they always alleged frauds and refused to concede but about 900 of this majority to us. We have gained in the city. They admit that we have gained in the city since 2,400 votes over the vote of 1874. They admit that we have carried Iberia, St. Martin, Assumption, Rapides, Caddo, Webster and Lafourche, already heard from, which they carried in 1874. They admit we have increased our majorities in Cossier, Madison, Texas, Concordia, Natchitoches, Plaquemine and St. Charles Of course none of these are official. There are only about twenty parishes accessible by rail or telegraph, and the official vote of several of the remote parishes cannot be had for five or six days. The result will be close—counting the vote in the "bull-nosed" parishes—as the Democrats claim, they not counting these parishes. While the Republicans will be deprived of a legitimate majority of nearly 4,000, in no contingency can the Democrats have carried the State. It will not be denied that, with scarce an exception in all the heretofore Republican parishes, except the "bull-nosed" parishes, the Republicans have gained over their majorities of 1874. Neither can it be denied that the colored people voted the Republican ticket with, if possible, more unanimity than ever before. When the results of the election are investigated in detail, and I am rejoiced that in the pending exigency they will be, the Republicans of Louisiana, their trials, their difficulties and the injustice they have so long labored under, will be better understood and appreciated by the people of the North. All we want is a fair and full hearing. We want this white matter probed to the bottom. We have been reviled and slandered for four years, and we are happy that at last the occasion is about to arrive when we will get a hearing which will be listened to and heeded. I have heard that several prominent men are coming here, drawn hither by the exigency growing out of this election. I am glad of this. I telegraphed to Secretary Chandler last night, suggesting that several gentlemen of prominence, who have the confidence of the country, be sent here, such men as William M. Evarts, ex-Governor Dix, Bristow, Senator Blaine, George F. Hoar, Stanley Mathews, or such gentlemen. If the North wants a true disclosure of our affairs, let men come whose reputation will be a guarantee that they come to find the truth, and not manufacture a newspaper and sensational article against the false statements of estimates referred to are votes cast for the State ticket, and the vote for Hayes was considerably larger in some localities than that of the State ticket.

The Governor said the Democrats generally admit that Leonard, South and Darrell are elected to Congress, and that the Republicans have carried the Legislature. He said he had just received a dispatch from South and one other gentleman from Shreveport, that desperate efforts are being made by the Democrats in the parishes up the Red River to change or destroy the returns.

NEW YORK, November 10.—A dispatch from T. W. Patton, President of the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana, was received at the Democratic headquarters in this city to-night, saying that the State will give Tilden not less than 5,000 or 6,000 majority. He bases the statement upon returns received by letter and telegram and estimates of the committee.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, November 10.—The Republican State Committee now have semi-official returns from eighty-six out of eighty-eight counties of Ohio, which show a net Republican gain of 6,000 over Barnes' majority in October, 1876, which was 6,656. If the two counties still out should cast exactly the same vote they did in October, Hayes' majority will be 7,239. The excitement over the election news continues unabated. The streets have been filled all day with excited crowds, much more irritable and less generous than heretofore. Several street fights occurred. The returns have been of such a varied character and men have been kept waiting so long between hope and fear that the more ignorant of street visitors are growing petulant and less inclined to bear the chafing of their political opponents. The Democratic State Committee still assert their perfect confidence in Tilden's election. The Republican Committee, a majority of whom have heretofore had doubts as to the result, are now perfectly confident of Hayes' election, and have so notified their correspondents. I understand Governor Hayes himself no longer doubts his election, and is confident an honest canvass of the votes in the States that have been set down as doubtful will prove this fact to the perfect satisfaction of all fair-minded men. A squad of earnest and confident Democrats have been gravitating between their headquarters and Capitol Square during the evening, waking the echoes with their shouts, while another large company in front of the Republican headquarters are equally confident of Hayes' election.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10—*Midnight.*—Official and unofficial and reported returns from fifty-one parishes, including Orleans, give a Democratic majority of 9,417, a Democratic gain of 6,503. The six parishes to be heard from gave in 1874 a Democratic majority of 2,904. The Democrats claim the State as absolutely certain by not less than 6,000, after making a liberal allowance for contingencies.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The *Times* repeats the assertion that there is no room for further doubt of the election of Hayes. The statement is based upon specials from Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana.

The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following: A meeting of prominent Republicans was held to day at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, at the invitation of Secretary Chandler. It is understood that a proposition was fully discussed and finally unanimously approved, to the effect that the National Republican Committee be advised to invite the Democratic National Committee to unite in sending to Louisiana a number of gentlemen representing parties of national reputation, and enjoying the confidence of the whole country, who should look into the details of the late election, witness the action of the board of canvassers, and report whether the result indicated the free and fair vote of the State.

Dispatches were received from Governor Kellogg inviting such scrutiny, and all the Republicans present used the strongest expressions with reference to the imperative necessity that the count should be absolutely honest, no matter who might be elected. Secretary Chandler and Senator Edmunds were compelled to leave last night for Washington, but it is understood that the committee is likely to take prompt action in the direction indicated.

The *Herald* considers the election still in doubt.

FLORIDA.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 10.—Advices from Florida say the State has undoubtedly gone Democratic by 2,000 majority. There has been no disturbance as far as heard from.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—Private telegrams to Colonel Bristow and other Republicans, from the South and Washington, claim Florida has surely gone Republican.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—A report was current on the streets here to-day that private telegrams had been received from Senator Conover, conceding Florida to the Democrats by a majority variously stated at 1,000, 1,200 or 2,000. Diligent inquiry failed to discover any responsible authority for the story, but it was to-night revived in the shape of a specific statement that Senator Conover had telegraphed to that effect to the National Republican Committee in New York City. Inquiries addressed to that committee to authorize a denial of the existence of any such dispatch.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 10.—A dispatch from Lake City, 11:30 P. M., says corrected returns of twenty-eight counties place the Democratic majority at 700. Hillsboro county, according to information from a reliable source, gives 614 Democratic majority, which the estimated returns for the remaining ten counties, would give the State to the Democrats by over 1,500 majority.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., November 10.—The *News and Courier* has just received official advices from the last of the counties hither to reported unofficially, making Hampton's majority for Governor 1,434. Tilden's majority may fall 200 or 300 behind Hampton's, but it is certainly over 1,000.

SAVANNAH, GA., November 10.—Advices to-night from reliable sources say that Tilden, Drew, for Congress, and a Democratic Legislature are elected in Florida. The eight counties of Duval, Alachua, Godsden, Jefferson, Leon, Madison and Nassau, give an aggregate Republican majority of 1,534. Returns from thirteen counties, viz: Baker Bradford, Clay, Columbia, Hamilton, Jackson, Levy, Muroe, Orange, Polk, Putnam, St. Johns, and Pasnee give an aggregate Democratic majority of 3,859. The remaining eighteen counties gave a Democratic majority aggregating 3,206. This without any increase would give a total Democratic majority of 6,828, and elect the Democratic ticket by a majority of 292. The eighteen counties to hear from, however, will probably increase the majority of 1874 by from 1,200 to 1,500 votes, and the entire ticket will be elected by a majority ranging from 1,000 to 1,500.

Another dispatch says both parties still claim the State. Great excitement prevails. Drew is certainly elected by at least 1,200.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Besides the Republican Congressmen gained in Illinois whose names have been already reported, Marsh is elected in the Tenth district. This makes a gain of six Republican Congressmen, and reverses the Congressional delegation from Illinois. The Republicans here claim also the election of Ashcroft over Sparks in the Sixteenth district.

CAIRO, November 10.—Official vote of Alexander county: For President—Tilden, 1,280; Hayes, 1,219; for Governor—Stewart, 1,278; Cullom, 1,224; for Congress—Hartzel, 1,288; Wiley, 1,203.

CHICAGO, November 10.—The following are nearly accurate figures on the State election of Illinois. The Legislature is composed of 24 Republicans, 22 Democrats and 5 Independents in the Senate, and 82 Republicans and 71 Democrats in the House; total Democrats and Independents, 98; Republicans, 106; Republican majority on joint ballot, 8.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., November 10.—The excitement here to-day over the present aspect of the Presidential election is intense. At no time since the day of the election has there been anything to approximate the deep feeling manifested this afternoon. The Democrats claim that Tilden has been honestly elected, and if there is to be any trouble over the matter the people of the North must decide the question. The Republicans generally sustain the action of the President.

RALEIGH, N. C., November 10.—Additional returns continue to increase the Democratic majority in the State. It may reach 17,000. A painful anxiety in regard to the Presidential election is manifest in this city to-night among those of both parties.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, November 10.—The vote of this city and county is not reported yet. Only Democratic county officials are elected. The majority for Emil Thomas, Republican, for Sheriff over ex-Mayor Brown will be about 6,000, and for the other officers much smaller. The result in the Third Congressional District is not yet decided. It stands for Metcalfe, Republican, but a supplementary report of the vote cast in one precinct has been made to the Clerk of the County Court, which, if accepted, will give the election to Frost, Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, November 10.—The official returns in the Third Congressional district show that Dean, Democrat, is elected by seven votes.

BOSTON, November 10.—The entire vote of Massachusetts, with the exception of the town of Gosnold, is Hayes 149,205, Tilden, 108,247, Rice 136,282, Adams 105,829, Baker 12,127, Rice's plurality 30,433, majority 18,326.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Returns from the southern districts do not yet certainly show whether Pacheco or Wigginton is elected. The chances favor the former. Luttrell is probably elected in the Third District. There is nothing additional from Oregon or Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 10.—Press dispatches received this evening from Portland, Oregon, give in twenty counties 1,202 majority for Hayes. Only three counties, Convoy, Grant and Lake, remain to be heard from, which will be about a stand off, and will not reduce the majority.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, KS., November 10.—The vote of every county in the State has been counted to-day, and the majority for Hayes will reach 40,000, and that for Anthony for Governor 25,000. There are only three Democrats elected to the State Senate and twelve to the lower House. Not a county in the State has given Tilden a majority.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10—10:30 P. M.—Returns from all but three counties in this State give Tilden 3,887 majority, a Democratic gain of 261. The three counties to hear from—Adams, Crawford and Pike—gave 1,563 Democratic majority last month, indicating a majority for Tilden of 5,450 in the whole State.

OREGON.

WASHINGTON, November 10.—Senator Kelly telegraphs to-day to his wife in this city that the result in Oregon is doubtful, with the chances in favor of a small Democratic majority. He denies having conceded the State to the Republicans.

DAKOTA.

YANKTON, D. T., November 10.—Kidder, Republican, is elected in this territory by nearly 4,000 majority. The Legislature is Republican in both branches; also the entire territorial ticket.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, November 10.—Two hundred and thirty-two towns give Hayes 41,546, Tilden 38,456, and scattering 93. The remaining three towns last March gave Cheney 33 and Marcy 42.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, November 10.—The election of Congressman in this (the Third) district is still in doubt between Craven and McClure, Republican. Only the official count can decide.

ELECTION NOTES.

A Fair Count to be Made in Florida and Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—The following are copies of telegrams sent about noon to-day by President Grant:

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1876.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Instruct General Augur in Louisiana and General Ruger in Florida to be vigilant with the force at their command to preserve peace and good order, and to see that the proper and legal boards of canvassers are unmolested in the performance of their duties. Should there be any grounds for a suspicion of fraudulent count on either side, it should be reported and denounced at once. No man worthy of the office of President should be willing to hold it if counted in or placed there by fraud Either party can afford to be disappointed in the result. The country cannot afford to have the result tainted by the suspicion of illegal or false returns.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1876.

To Gen. Sherman, Washington, D. C.:

Send all the troops to General Augur he may deem necessary to ensure entire quiet and a peaceable count of the ballots actually cast. They may be taken from South Carolina, unless there is reason to suspect an outbreak there. The presence of citizens from other States, I understand, is requested in Louisiana, to see that the board of canvassers make a fair count of the vote actually cast. It is to be hoped that representative and fair men of both parties will go. (Signed) U. S. GRANT.

"Greenback" Peter.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Peter Cooper, late candidate for President of the United States, is confined to his house by sickness

Peace Counsellors Wanted in Louisiana.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following dispatch has been sent to Governors Ingersoll, Hubbard, Robinson, Bedle, Dorsin, Palmer, McCreery, Carroll and others, also to Senators Thurman, Bayard, Randolph, McDonald, Kernan and other Senators, and to leading public men in the Northern States:

Republicans and Democrats:

The citizens of New Orleans urgently request that a delegation of prominent gentlemen come there at once to counsel peace and a fair and honest return. You are earnestly requested to be one of ten gentlemen, all widely known, to meet at Louisville, Galt House, on Saturday evening, proceeding directly South, or if more convenient, meeting at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on Monday morning. Your prompt acceptance by telegraph is requested. This emergency appeals to your patriotism.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—It is stated on good authority that the President has also requested the following gentlemen to visit the South in order to secure a fair count of the Presidential vote in addition to those already named: Thomas Beaver, of Pennsylvania, and Hon. Henry L. Stebbins, of New York.

NEW YORK, November 10.—The following have signified by telegraph their intention of starting at once for New Orleans in response to the call of the Democratic National Committee: Hon. Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; ex-United States Senator Hon. J. M. Patterson, Illinois; ex-Gov. Hon. A. J. Curtin, Pennsylvania; ex-Senator Hamilton, Maryland; Hon. S. P. Doolittle, Wisconsin; ex-Lt. Gov. Colbaugh, Illinois; Judge J. B. Stallo, Ohio; Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, New York; Hon. Henry Watterson, Kentucky; Hon. Theodore J. Randolph, New Jersey; Hon. G. B. Smith, Wisconsin; ex-Gov. Hon. C. Carroll, Maryland; ex-Gov. Bigler, Pennsylvania; Hon. B. Fox, ex-Assistant Treasurer of the Navy; Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; Prof. Sumner, Yale College; and Hon. H. D. McHenry, Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, November 10.—The report that Senators Beck and Henry Watterson and some others have gone to New Orleans is premature. Mr. Watterson has not left this city. In answer to inquiries, he said that if the parties mentioned should go to New Orleans they would go in the interest of peace and order, proposing to exert this influence as far as possible over the excited masses now collected in the city. They could do no more, in any event, than personally inform them s lves. Mr. Watterson expresses d the opinion that it would be eminently proper for Gov. Hayes and Governor Tilden jointly and by agreement to send parties of friends to New Orleans, headed respectively by Charles Francis Adams and William M. Evarts, and composed of conservative men who have the confidence of the country. He thought that such an arrangement would be able to secure a fair count of votes and satisfy the whole people, averting a most dangerous issue, and perhaps an outburst of violence.

DEMOCRATIC LIES.

Sensational Newspaper Statements Denied by Gov. Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, November 10.—The following is published to-night:

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW ORLEANS, November 10, 1876.

To the Editor of the Picayune:

In your morning issue of this date I read with surprise the following statement: "Dispatches were exchanged last night by Kellogg and Chamberlain, and by Kellogg and Senator Conover (Rad., of Florida). The Chamberlain correspondence amounted to this: 'I will carry South Carolina for Hayes if you carry Louisiana.' The Governors of Louisiana and of South Carolina, when it was thought that the election of Tilden depended on these States, entered into a mutual agreement to return their States for Hayes by any means."

The above contains a gross charge, and seems to have been made with deliberation. It is every word untrue. I have sent no dispatch to Governor Chamberlain or to Senator Conover. I have received no dispatches from them. I have neither written nor telegraphed to the gentlemen named, nor to any other person in the State of South Carolina nor Florida during the past six months, nor have I received a letter or telegram from them or from any person in those States bearing upon the election. Much more is said in the same issue of the *Picayune* regarding myself and the Returning Board. I am not a member of the Returning Board, and do not apprehend the members of that board. I am not responsible to them for my action, nor are they to me, except that my name has been placed on the Republican ticket as Presidential elector. I am not a candidate for any office at this election. I have endeavored to be fair and just in the discharge of my official duties, and I think the record will show that I have been so. I claim no right, however, as an American citizen, to express my opinion. I have said, and I repeat, that the majorities claimed by the Democrats in the heavy Republican parishes of Ouachita and East and West Feliciana have not been fairly obtained. The registered vote of those three parishes is white 2,103 and black 5,830. They gave me a majority for Governor in 1872 of 2,922; even according to the count of the Republican candidates in 1874 a majority of 2,621 is conceded by the Democratic State Committee. They are said to have gone Democratic this year by over 3,000 majority, whilst in nearby every other parish of the State the colored vote has been cast solidly for the Republican ticket, and the Republicans have gained largely. I assert, and the proofs, which cannot be hidden, will abundantly bear out the assertion, that this change has been effected by a systematic course of intimidation, violence and murder, disgraceful to the State and to civilization.

Very respectfully your obd't serv't,
W. P. KELLOGG.

—Senator Conkling spends most of his time in a darkened room, on account of his eyes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

TURKEY.

Gen. Tchernayeff.

BELGRADE, November 10.—Gen. Tchernayeff has resolved to remain permanently in Servia.

England and the Armistice.

LONDON, November 11.—The Foreign Office publishes a long dispatch, dated November 10, which Lord Derby has sent to Lord Loftus, the British Ambassador to Russia, for transmission to Prince Gortschakoff. The following extract, in which Lord Derby relates a conversation he had with General Schouvoloff, the Russian Minister at London, shows the nature of the relations only recently existing between Russia and England: "General Schouvoloff expressed doubts to me whether Russia would accept the six months' armistice offered by the Porte. I thought it right to warn Gen. Schouvoloff that however strong might be the national indignation against Turkish cruelties, it might be superseded by a very different sentiment if the English nation once believed Constantinople was threatened. I told him every one here would believe Russia's rejection of an armistice indicated a fixed purpose for war against Turkey, and entreated him to use every effort to make the Russian Government understand the light in which the English people would view such a resolution."

The *Post* says the Marquis of Salisbury will go to Constantinople by way of Vienna.

The Servian Army.

Accounts continue to be received of the deplorable condition of the Servian army. The *Times'* correspondent at Vienna says on October 29 Gen. Horvatovitch's force, consisting of Servian militia, and nominally numbering 22,000, had been reduced by desertion to 4,000. Gen. Tchernayeff's army suffered in the same way. A leading Russian newspaper asserts that 9,000 Servians mutilated themselves and 10,000 deserted. These losses amount to about a sixth part of the Servian army.

War Preparations in Russia.

Reports of warlike preparations in Russia continue. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* and *Viedomosti* speak of the impending mobilization of the army. The latter journal asserts that orders for mobilization will be issued to-morrow.

A Chicagoan Decorated.

A Belgrade dispatch to the *Daily News* says a Captain Brown, of Chicago, has received a Servian gold cross for gallantry in the battle of Alexanitz, where he lost a leg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lock-out Averted.

LONDON, November 10.—The *Post* says an arrangement has been reached by the master and operative cotton spinners of Blackburn by which the threatened great lock-out is averted. Others papers on the same information do not consider the matter as finally arranged, but regard an agreement as highly probable.

The English Proposals.

LONDON, November 11.—The *Post* publishes an official announcement of Russia's formal acceptance of the English proposal for a conference at Constantinople on the basis of the integrity and independence of Turkey. The proposal as accepted by Russia includes a condition that the powers jointly and severally renounce all intention of aggrandizement.

A Russian Legion.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Belgrade says General Tchernayeff will remain there to organize a Russian legion, which will garrison Belgrade as a precaution against the discontent of the people.

Gold for America.

LONDON, November 11.—Fifty thousand sovereigns for Montreal and one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling in American eagles for New York were withdrawn from the bank yesterday.

FRANCE.

The Centennial Slander.

VERSAILLES, November 10.—The Minister of Commerce announced in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon that Mr. Washburne, American Minister, had declared himself satisfied with M. Du Sommerard's disclaimer of the authorship of the letter slandering the people of the United States.

The Gatineau Bill.

LONDON, November 10.—The *Times'* dispatch from Paris reports that the Senate has commenced the discussion on the Gatineau bills. The majority of the committee are opposed to the measure, and it seems unquestionable that the Senate will reject it.

SPAIN.

The Basque Provinces.

VITTORIA, November 10.—Gen. Lomas has ordered the inhabitants of the Basque Provinces to immediately deliver all their arms to the authorities. The Government's decision to exempt all the Basque Provinces from the operation of the Constitutional guarantees has created a painful impression.

EGYPT.

A Conspirator Imprisoned.

LONDON, November 10.—A telegram from Cairo reports that the Egyptian Minister of Finance has been dismissed and imprisoned for conspiracy against the Khedive. Hussien, the Khedive's son, has been appointed Minister of Finance.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—No tidings of Tweed yet.

—And still the returns come in slow.

—What the people want now is a fair count.

—Bananas are much finer and cheaper than usual this year.

—The thermometer of popular excitement marked fever heat last night.

—The latest device for rings are those made of cameo, with intaglio heads.

—It is supposed that the Franklin, with "Boss" on board, has been disabled at sea.

—Prof. Max Muller will pass the winter in Switzerland, on the borders of Lake Geneva.

—Joseph Medill says that the Southerner loves to organize revolt against a majority.

—The *Phrenological Journal* thinks Prof. Huxley would have made his mark as a business man.

—That excellent old lady, Mrs. Partington—otherwise Mr. R. P. Shillaber—is sorely afflicted with rheumatism.

—Rubber waterproofs are now much worn by ladies, and are far more durable than woolen goods, besides being lighter.

—The Hon. Caleb Cushing will remain in this country until early in December, when he will return to his home at Madrid, Spain.

—A private letter from Mr. Edwin Adams, in Australia, states that he has been shipwrecked and seriously ill, but is very much better and playing to crowded houses.

—The electoral vote is not counted until the 14th of February next. The electors meet in their separate States on the 4th of December.

—Stott Lord forced the Democrats to protest against the Southern outrages, and opposed the repeal of the Resumption act. He was retired by his party.

—The New York *Home Journal* says that the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Cincinnati, has recently purchased a summer home at Newport.

—A Kalamazoo woman being told that a divorce had been granted her, began to sing at the top of her voice, "My country, 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty."

—London literary journals complain that the depression so widely prevalent in financial and political affairs has extended also to the domain of literature and art.

—There's a growing hoarseness among the rank and file around the newspaper offices who have been making night hideous since the receipt of the first election returns.

—Young Mr. Douglass, of New York, famous for his great wealth and his ability in falling off his horse at polo, is soon to be married to Miss Adelaide Townsend, daughter of Mr. Effingham Townsend, of Fifth avenue.

—It is exceedingly improbable that the Prince of Montenegro will abandon Servia and make peace on his own account. Turkey may be glad to buy him off, but he cannot afford to incur the hostility of Russia, or still less to betray the insurgent cause.

—The Countess de Montijo has brought action against fifty-seven French papers for alleging the illegitimacy of Beck-Empress Eugenie, and as all the damages are to be given to local charities, and the libel is a clear one, the managers of the charities in question are greatly pleased.

—A correspondent has met Mr. Heneage, of the English diplomatic palace, who has just married the Princess Salm-Salm, and asked him where he was going to settle. "Oh!" said he, "we don't know yet. My wife is living at Petersburg and I in London till we see how we still each other."

—A needy politician called on his representative in the Assembly to endeavor to obtain some government employment. The member proceeds to write a letter of introduction: "This will introduce Mr. Smith, who desires employment——" "Hold on!" said the constituent. "Hold on! It isn't employment I want; it is a government berth!"

—There are many choir-singers out of employment in New York, and, when a vacancy recently occured in the Broadway Tabernacle, more than 200 persons applied for the position. A public trial was held, and a number of candidates were required to give specimens of their skill. For three hours the singing went on. "Angles ever bright and fair," and "Take' oh, take me," were sung to death.

—Now that election day has passed and the torches are laid away for another four years of rest, the people of Chicago should not forget that Brother Moody's campaign is not yet over. The Tabernacle now should be a favorite resort. Within its sacred walls the jubilant may restrain their joys and the disappointed console themselves with reflections upon the life to come. All may learn something of value to themselves on the great Hereafter, when Presidential elections will appear trifling, and that Brother Moody's plan is the only way to make "your calling and election sure."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The Under Secretary of State, who is appointed to fill the place of Cardinal Antonelli, is probably only temporarily promoted. It has long been understood, so far as the intention of the Court of Rome can be known to outsiders, that his successor was to be Father Beckx, the Superior of the order of Jesuits, who has done so much to revive the spirit and strength of that organization in our time, and who is known to be in sympathy with the religious and political ideas of Antonelli. If it be so, he will be the first of the once omnipotent order of Jesuits to rule the councils of the Vatican, otherwise than secretly, for many long years. Father Beckx is probably more than the equal of Cardinal Antonelli in ability, but is of humble origin, and unprepossessing manners.

A Bloated Young Aristocrat.

Five Centennial visitors stood at the corner of Church and Cortlandt streets last evening. Five carpet-bags, in various stages of decomposition, depended from their hands. Five baggy umbrellas were brandished interrogatively. One very small newsboy was in the center of the group. "Now," said the smallest man, with the largest carpet bag and the most agitated umbrella, "now, my little man, I want you to tell us where we can find a a cheap but respectable hotel." "I dunno nothin' 'bout these 'ere cheap hash houses," said the boy, pouncing on the cigar stump which the little man had dropped in his excitement, "I can't tell you nothin'. I puts up at the Fifth Avener myself." Five Centennial umbrellas rose wrathfully in the air, but the boy was not there when they fell.

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SHAWLS!

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1876

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 52f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 102½

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

HOWEVER the election turns, S. BOWLES finds one consolation: This is the last Presidential election of these old parties. whichever wins, whichever fails, he is convinced there must be a new deal before another four years.

THE next Assembly of New York, from present appearances, may be slightly Democratic. No great harm can come of it since the Senate will remain a check upon vicious legislation and the appointments of the new Governor.

IT would seem, according to a cablegram, the days of the Bessemer steel are numbered. Experiments are now in process at Leeds, England, in order to test the assertion of a railway official, who says that iron rails can be produced more durable than steel at an increase in cost of only $5 per ton over ordinary iron rails. We hope the experiments will be conclusive and successful, because if any country is to be benefited by the discovery it is America, which posesses such large quantities of iron ore.

THE Centennial Exhibition was formally closed yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. Music by Thomas' orchestra, addresses by the several heads of the Centennial management, and then the formal announcement of the closing by President GRANT, constituted the programme. It has proven a success in every particular, and really is the first completely successful International Exposition ever held. This is the more gratifying because it was thought that so costly an enterprise could only be managed in monarchial countries, where the Government could lend its influence and aid. We have proven the incorrectness of that theory, and that such an enterprise can be made a financial success. Great praise is due the gentlemen having the enterprise in charge for their skill and devotion to their trusts. A little inevitable jarring occurred at intervals, but this was, perhaps, unavoidable. Generally, decisions were wisely made, and right purposes adhered to. The Centennial will be remembered as a grand event in our national history.

A DEMOCRATIC Congressional Committee has started for New Orleans, HEWITT, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, being of the number. It looks as if they wished to exert unlawful influence on the Returning Board, but Gov. KELLOGG telegraphs that he hopes representative men from the country, of both political parties will come, as the State is Republican on a fair count, and they are prepared to show it. In some Republican districts the White Liners are smashing ballot boxes, and murdering officials. In Florida they have broken over so terribly that the President has ordered troops there. These things indicate the desperation of the Democracy, and the calm confidence of Republicans. We have no fear whatever of a Democratic Congressional committee ploughing around New Orleans. All the comfort they get around there will not do them much good. As to the attempt of WATTERSON and his rebel *conferes*, to have the vote of Louisiana counted by outside parties, we hope Gov. KELLOGG will see to it that the proper officers do the counting, and that the proper result be strongly adhered to. WATTERSON will do well to subside.

ARE REVIVALS EPIDEMIC?

We hear a great deal now-a-days of the revival of trade brought about in the natural course of business affairs, which, it is claimed, has regular cycles of prosperity. An exchange has taken this argument up, and with some force attempted to apply it to those great religious movements, which now and then sweep over countries, and of which the MOODY and SANKEY meetings are just now something of an illustration. Our cotemporary refers first to the "revals," which, it claims, began as early as the days before the Christian Church. Later there was the scene on the day of Pentecost, and the early work of Paul, who was in the fullest sense of the term a revivalist of wondrous power. These were all Scripturalinstances of revivals, but passing over some fifteen centuries, all of which bear testimony to revival work we come to the distinguished era when the Protestant church was born, under the labors of such men as JOHN HUSS, the Bohemian, and his English contemporary, WYCKLIFFE. In the sixteenth century, came the great revival of MARTIN LUTHER and his contemporary, the Scottish reformer JOHN KNOX, who preached the gospel without fear or favor, and rebuked royalty itself. Passing over the intervening years, we reach the time of revivals in which the WESLEYS and WHITEFIELD participated, with results that live after them. Many good men and true have filled in the gaps of revival history with a work that was none the less valuable because untrumpeted to fame, and through the field of their labors we reach the close of the revolution in our own country, when a wide-spread revival in the church followed with reactionary force the atheism of a corrupt French soldiery. There have been noted revivals in the past and present century, to which belong the names of Professor Finney, of Oberlin College; Dr. Kirk, pastor of Mount Vernon church; Dr. Nettleton, the author of the tune and hymn beginning, "Come, thou fount of every blessing;" Potter, Hammond, Van Cott, and here now in our midst Moody and Sankey, whose names, inseparable and imperishable, belong to the roll of evangelists.

Drawing an inference from all these facts our cotemporary says: "Is religion epidemic, in the literal sense of the word? Yes; that it is in its broader and generally accepted sense contagious history assures us. The devout believer declares that a revival is the spirit of God moving upon the people, and the skeptic asks if souls are more valuable at some periods of time than at others. The answer to a spiritual question can rarely be either logical or scientific; yet there are certain fixed laws in the spiritual as well as in the temporal world. The waters of the earth are attracted by two directly opposing forces—the sun and the moon. The law of gravitation keeps them in check and produces the tidal wave. Good and evil, contending for the soul, are met by the forces of religion, and a tidal wave of sympathy thrills the spiritual world; but man is a free agent, and can accept or reject the offered salvation. The revival which has been inaugurated may not be an epidemic—it may remain local, and not count its converts by thousands, or attract sinners into its beneficent arms; but the mere fact of a religious awakening at a time when party strife fills the hearts of a people is suggestive of good. With all the allurements of science into the cold bright walks of earthly knowledge; with the zeal of political preferment spurring on to ambitious worldly heights, it is good to know that there is a little band meeting to watch and pray—to tell over and over again the touching story of Jesus of Nazareth. Call them enthusiasts, bigots, or what you will, O scientists! but there is something in the prayers they offer, the songs they sing, that thrills our souls far more than the discovery of the cinders of some burned world or the possibility of some remote existence or coalesced worms." To those who believe in the truths of revelation, and in their power to transform the world, the subject is one which affords food for reflection, as well as being an inspiration for greater activity.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

We gave an editorial, a day or two since explaining the method of counting and determining the electoral vote, but have a number of questions addressed to us that call for specific answer, on two or three points. 1. There are no joint rules in operation, determining the method of making the final count before Congress. The Senate adopted it, but the House refused concurrence, and hence there is nothing to determine the method of counting the ballots, except the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress of 1792 and 1804. These detail the manner in which electors shall perform their duties, and how the vote shall be counted in the presence of Congress. The latter may be of enough interest for us to give it. The Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution provides that the electors "meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. * * And they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed," &c.

2. The essential question at the present is, whether either House of Congress can throw out the vote of a State. We answer it cannot. Hitherto, under the Twenty-second joint rule, a motion to that effect has been entertained, and the two Houses of Congress have considered it separately, and if they agreed, the decision was observed, but if they did not agree, the objection fell. No motion was ever made, however, which, if adopted, would change the result, as made up by the accepted ballot. Now, however, this very contingency is likely to occur, and hence the importance of the question, "Can Congress throw out the electoral votes of any State?" We answer, that by adopting rules to that effect it undeniably has the power to determine the validity of votes; but in the absence of any rules, there is no provision either in the Constitution or the laws for either branch of Congress, or the two branches in joint meeting assembled, to interpose objection to the count from any State. The presence of the credentials is *prima facie* evidence in the case. The Constitution does not hint at any one having the power to object to the President of the Senate opening and counting the vote. And it is clear that neither House, by itself, can throw out the electoral vote of any State. The concurrent action of both Houses of Congress is required for this. Hence we judge the House will be powerless to interrupt the count, or prevent the President of the Senate from counting the electoral votes of Florida, South Carolina and Louisiana for HAYES, if they come to him properly certified.

THE PROTECTION POLICY.

Professor Reuleaux, one of the German Commissioners to the Philadelphia Exhibition, has contrasted the results of German free trade and American protection. This gentleman is an acknowledged authority; his utterance was to the German people. He told them that their exhibit at the Centennial was not honorable to them, and that Germany was relatively losing in the matter of exports to America. After eliminating several causes for the unfavorable impression made by the German display in Philadelphia, such as her indifference to the importance of the occasion, the deterioration of late of the quality of her manufactures and other causes, the Professor comes to the distinct conclusion, which he emphatically thunders in the ears of his countrymen, that: "Within the last decade, American industries have made enormous progress, and this is due, not only to the intelligent, trained minds to which we Germans have contributed a good share, but also undoubtedly to the protective system. Protection has given birth to new industries, varied them and made them attain a high degree of perfection, whereas they would otherwise have remained neglected."

In order to a just appreciation of the scope of Professor REULEAUX's mind, and the value of his judgment, it is proper to condense the argument he makes to the German people. Having stated his proposition, he goes on to show the Germans why it is and must continue to remain true. And the Americans will perhaps see in a near and more forceful light facts which have been so familiar as to lose a great deal of their significance. The purpose of the Professor is to make clear to his countrymen the causes of American manufacturing progress and prospective supremacy. And he says: "They have utilized the system of protection; they have sought to make the quality of the goods a source of strength; they have adopted machinery wherever human labor could be saved, and where this could not be, have employed intelligent workmen, who have received high wages." And then, going back of all this to the fundamental elements of success, the Professor enumerates to his countrymen the great natural advantages possessed by the United States. 1. America's wealth of Agricultural products and minerals. The corner-stones of a mighty industrial system—which, if conducted on sound principles, may become one of the first in the world, are: Iron and coal, in close proximity and easily obtained; pure sand, coal or gas, obtainable almost without cost, and in the same or immediate vicinity; china clay of the best known quality, in inexhaustible deposits; timber of the finest quality, in great abundance; petroleum in immense quantities; cotton, cereals, meat and hides in such enormous masses as to render them the chief articles of export.

Professor Reuleaux then goes on to note, in comparison with foreign countries, the advance of American manufactures, and he cites the manufacture of Bessemer steel, and shows by statistics that the United States is rapidly taking the lead in this most important industry, and because, as he says, the American system of production is far ahead of that of Germany. He goes still further: he shows that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, our excess of imports over exports was, in round numbers, nineteen and a half millions of dollars, while for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, our exports and reexports were nearly eighty millions in excess of our imports. The undeveloped resources of the United States are incalculable. Practically speaking there is no limit to the product of coal, iron, cotton, wheat, corn and hay. All that remains is to develop and use our raw material as to make the most of it. American ingenuity, industry and perseverance will easily solve the problem. The onward material progress of this country is beyond peradventure. Whatever hindrances may appear in the meantime must and will be, in the providence of God, eventually and wholly overcome.

IS FLORIDA DOUBTFUL?

Florida is claimed by Democrats, says the *Tribune*, on the strength of returns from its eastern and southern section, and estimates of majorities in the centre and west. There are Democratic gains in a great number of counties, and these impress people with the notion that there must be a Democratic success. A few words of explanation are therefore fitting. Only ten counties in Florida out of thirty-nine gave a Republican majority at the last election. But five of those counties gave a majority in all of 5,114, and seven of them gave a larger majority than all the Democratic counties put together. These seven are Leon (in which Tallahassee is located), Jefferson, Madison, Gadsden, and Jackson, all adjoining each other along the Georgia border, and Marion and Alachua, in the very center of the State—more than half the entire Republican vote is in these seven counties. As yet, only one of these counties appears as having been reported at all in Democratic lists. While the Democrats are boasting of their gains in over thirty counties, the Republicans mildly observe that they have gains of over 2,500 in their majority in the few Republican counties.

Nor is it at all unreasonable to expect such gains. The colored voters have a remarkable tendency to gather about the chief towns, and, especially in times of danger, flock to the localities where they are strongest. But the heavy Republican counties are close to the Georgia border. In Georgia, for some years, the hunting and ostracism of the colored Republican have been growing more and more intolerable, and it is not strange if thousands have crossed the border into a State under a Republican Governor, and into counties where Republicans are in power. That this concentration of the colored vote in a few counties has been going on, a comparison of the returns clearly shows. Following is a statement of the Republican vote in 1870 and 1872, and of the Republican vote and majority in 1874, in certain counties:

	1870.	1872.	1874.	Maj'ty.
Leon	1,543	2,335	2,395	1,890
Jefferson	1,374	2,234	2,020	1,420
Alachua	1,281	1,580	1,107	811
Gadsden	846	1,192	1,160	520
Madison	1,239	1,297	1,308	469
Marion	1,058	1,059	1,072	464
Jackson	878	1,109	1,256	359
	8,219	10,729	10,778	5,942

The vote of 1874, being for Congressmen only, was comparatively light. A very large increase in the Republican vote of these counties would be naturally expected, especially within the last two years, since the exodus of colored people from Georgia has begun. Until the Democrats have learned the vote of these counties, their bragging now is as foolish as were their shouts on Tuesday night.

PENNSYLVANIA RECOVERED.

The completeness of the Republican victory in this State is in marked contrast to most other States which even went Republican. As a rule, where we carried them on the Presidency, we failed in some other respect, either in the extent of the majority, or the number of Congressmen regained. Had other States done as well as Pennsylvania, the Forty-fifth Congress could be Republican in both branches. All our districts lost in 1874, were regained on Tuesday, unless it might be one, for which a Democratic district has been gained as an offset. Our electoral vote is intact, and the Legislature is strongly Republican. Even Ohio did not do so well as Pennsylvania. Iowa, always Republican, and Maine and Vermont, and a few other States, held their own, but the rule has been for the Democracy to break in on our strength in most States heretofore regarded as Republican. Whether this irruption has in it a threat of permanency, or is a mere temporary break over, the result of extraordinary influences, may be an open question. Our conviction is, that the depression and danger from which our people recovered at the last, was not overcome in many States, and that our losses were due to the superior energy and organization of the Democracy. They had large amounts of money, were inspired with confidence, and were unusually well organized. These are the qualities which gave them the success they achieved. That they failed of complete success, is, in our judgment, attributable to two causes,—an error in their combinations, and the sudden arousing of the people in this State.

Our judgment is, that TILDEN carried the States he considered vital to his success. New York, Indiana, New Jersey and Connecticut, he believed, with such States as would naturally fall to him, would give him success. For these he toiled day and night. Pennsylvania was reached after, but not with absolute confidence of success. Yet three weeks before the election it was in great danger. The Democrats became over-confident, and their boastfulness aroused the Republicans. During the three weeks immediately before the election the battle was really fought. The energy, positiveness and earnestness of Republican speakers, papers, and workers aroused the people to the reality of the danger involved, and there was a sudden change in the outlook of affairs. The Democracy became less confident, and practically gave the battle up. Their disappointment was bitter, but our victory was complete. Pennsylvania has been, and still is, the Keystone.

An Ex Queen's Career Ended.

Maria Victoria, Duchess of Aosta and ex-Queen of Spain, is dead. She was a daughter of the Piedmontese Prince Cisterna, and was born on the 9th of August, 1847, being not quite two years younger than King Amadeus, to whom she was married May 30, 1867. Her father died when Maria Victoria was only six years of age, but he had already laid the foundation for his daughter of a liberal education, and the lady became one of the most learned and accomplished women in Europe. At the time of her marriage to King Amadeus there was considerable surprise expressed, inasmuch as she was the daughter of a subject. But her father had been one of the wealthiest men in Italy, and the royal match was therefore not altogether an objectionable one. When Prince Amadeus set out from Florence for Madrid to receive the crown of Spain, the Queen remained behind, but in a short time started to join her husband, and had reached Genoa when she was overtaken by illness, which in February, 1871, was reported to have resulted fatally. On the 18th of July, 1872, an attempt was made at Madrid to assassinate the King and Queen as they were riding to the palace. Five men fired upon the royal carriage. Its occupants were uninjured. One of the assassins was immediately killed by an attendant, and the others were captured. Their Majesties remained self-possessed during the scene of excitement which ensued upon the attack and the brief conflict with the assassins, but the Queen afterwards suffered much from nervous prostration, and her health was ever afterwards in a shattered condition.

A French Trial.

London letter: An exciting trial is on the tapis, in which a certain M. de Tourville will figure. The amiable Frenchman visited our shores a year or two ago with the laudable object of securing a "blonde mess" and a trifle sterling. He succeeded admirably, but, unluckily, Mme. de Tourville contrived in a very mysterious manner to shoot herself while examining a pistol belonging to her husband. Monsieur was *desole*. Quitting this trist country he sought the Swiss lakes and mountains. There he fell in with a duplicate of his lost charmer, sterling included. His woes were soon forgotten and Mme. de Tourville the second soon leaned on a loving husband's arm. As ill-luck would have it she let go just as they were passing a crevasse, and M. de Tourville found himself a widower with a £100,000. Unluckily Mr. Childers, one of those disagreeable men who are always "wanting to know," was not satisfied with M. de Tourville's version of his domestic afflictions, and people are barbarous enough to whisper that both the Mesdames de Tourville were assisted on their passage to a better world. Of course, there can be no truth in it, but people will talk and police are very officious.

GREAT AMERICANS IN LOVE.

How Some of Our Illustrious Men Became Victims of the Tender Passion — Thomas Jefferson's Courtship.

There was another victim to the tender passion in those days, who afterward grew famous—a young gentleman who eventually became President of the United States, "Apostle of Democracy," and "Sage of Monticelle"—Mr. Thomas Jefferson. It is hard to contemplate this calm, collected, unexcitable man of politics and scientist in the light of a lover; but Jefferson was, in his early years, a very inflammable young gentleman. We are not left to conjecture on this subject. We have under his own hand—in his letters published by his literary executor in his "life"—a most amusing account of his love affairs when he was a student at William and Mary College. Nothing more rollicking, gay, even extravagantly comic could be imagined than certain passages in these epistles—notably that in which he describes at length and in detail how Satan came through a hole in the roof while he was asleep and taking the form of a *rat* stole his "gemmy worked garters." His fair enslaver—to whom he constantly refers in these letters—was Miss Rebecca Burwell, the daughter of a gentleman of Gloucester. He writes about her to his friend, John Page, Esq., afterward Governor of Virginia, which office he too was to hold. He is nervously fearful that somebody will discover who his sweetheart is; so, after the fashion of the time, he bestows upon her a name extracted from the dictionary of love, Belinda. Every fair one then was Chloe, or Daphne, or Florella; Miss Burwell was Belinda. But Belinda, the suitor fears, is far too plain. His secret will be penetrated, his movements be watched, his love discovered. Therefore he translates Belinda into Latin, and calls the young lady Campana-in-die—"Bell-in-Day"! Greek letters were also occasionally employed to wrap up from profane glances the dear one's name, and it was even written backward in Greek, and becomes Adnileb.

We read of these follies of the afterward famous man with a certain amused interest, and they seem to bring the Sage of Monticello and "Apostle of Democracy" a great deal nearer to us. He is a man like ourselves, not a mere historic figure. He is not writing Presidential messages yet, but "dancing with Belinda in the Apollo"—that famous room in the Raleigh tavern where the youth grown to manhood was to organize, through the committees of correspondence, resistance to the British crown. He is a boy, and a lover, indisputably in love in this good year 1763, and he courts and sighs, and tries to capture his pretty little sweetheart—as pious, it is said, as she was beautiful—and, like his friend George Washington, fails. The young lady will not be captured. There is much reason to conclude that she gave Mr. Thomas Jefferson "the slipper"—sending him adrift the most unhappy of lovers —for we soon find him writing in the saddest strain about his prospects; planning a sailboat voyage to Europe, and a return to Britain, proving to the utmost northward, and proposing schemes for the future, unconnected with his dear "Campana-in-die!" This lady afterward married Mr. Jacquelin Ambler, the beloved and respected Treasurer of Virginia, and it is a somewhat notable fact that Miss Mary Cary, who discarded Washington, was united to Mr. Edward Ambler, brother of the gentleman who married Miss Rebecca Burwell, who discarded Jefferson! The *dii majores* of that epoch were unfortunate, and seem to have been taught by the saddest of experiences that "kissing goes by favor."

Another coincidence between the matrimonial fates of Washington and Jefferson was to present itself. Rejected by Belinda, Tom Jefferson, as he was called by his friends, betook himself to law and politics, seeking in dusty tomes and political aspirations some salve for his grievous wound. The day came, however, when Cupid again asserted his sway. He made the acquaintance of a beautiful young widow—note that Washington, disappointed in love also, met with a lovely widow—Mr. Jefferson's "friend" being a certain Martha Skelton (the Martha being an additional coincidence), a wealthy young dame of "The Forest" in Charles City. This young heiress he bore off from every competitor. All his accomplishments were used to that end, his wit, badinage, fiddle playing, and lovelike ardor. At last he succeeded, and a great wedding took place at "The Forest" on a night of winter, the huge log fires driving away with their blaze the chill of January—the same month in which Washington had married his fair widow, Martha. One the next day the groom and his bride set out in their coach for Monticello, then in process of erection on a spur of the Blue Ridge. At "Blenheim" the house of Colonel Carter, near the mountain, they were caught by a snowstorm, forced to leave their coach and compelled to continue their journey on horseback, floundering through deep snowdrifts. Jefferson was in despair, but the bride was in the highest spirits. They struggled out up the mountain roads for eight weary miles, through a snow-shrouded landscape, and only arrived after night to find all cold, dark and cheerless. But this did not abate the gayety of the beautiful young bride. She laughed their mishaps with laughter—a fire was soon kindled in a little parlor—and they found some wine and biscuits behind some old law books on the shelves, and hour after hour of the cold winter night was spent in song and laughter!

That is a picture somewhat in contrast—is it not worthy, readers?—with the scenes of his Excellency Thomas Jefferson's life at Washington, or at Paris, where the "Apostle of Democracy" was so reverenced an individual! But you must look for the real character of a man in his native parish and in his family.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Documents Relating to Mozart.

Some interesting documents relating to Mozart have recently been discovered among the papers preserved in the old Archiepiscopal Exchequer Chamber at Salzburg. They are three autographic petitions, addressed by Leopold Meyer, the composer's father, to Archbishop Sigismund, in 1769; to the Cathedral Chapter, in 1771, and to Archbishop Hieronymus, in 1778; two autographic petitions of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart to the latter prelate in 1777 and 1779, and the decrees by which they were followed. It is worthy of remark that this worthy ecclesiastic was desirous of keeping the Mozarts at Salzburg. He was very proud of young Mozart's talent and extremely jealous of the marks of admiration bestowed upon the youthful genius by other courts. It is easy to see that Leopold Mozart aimed at retaining his appointment and fixed emoluments at Salzburg while traveling about and making money by his gifted son elsewhere. Despite their submissive tone, neither of the Mozarts, father nor son, was particularly careful about the language he employed. Thus Wolfgang Amadeus, when writing to Archbishop Hieronymus, says: "We are taught in the Gospel about usury in talents." Hereupon the Archbishop answered in his decree: "Father and son have, according to the Gospel, permission to seek their fortunes elsewhere."—*London Musical World.*

Old Si Foils a Sharper.

When old Si stepped into a bar-room the other day to get "some red licker fer de ole 'oman's camfer bottle," a spruce young colored fellow called him to a table, threw three cards around a few times, and offered to bet the old man a dollar that Si could not pick up the "jack of spades."

"What yer take me fer, nigger?" exclaimed Si.

"Fer a gemman, ob coars," replied the speaker.

"Dat's jess what I is," said Si; "an' I wants ter tell yer right now dat I'se seen niggers git inter der jailhouse on less capitul dan you'se got dar now!"

"Does you mean to say, sah, dat I——"

"Nebber mine what I means! Do yer see enny green in dat eye dar?" pulling down his under eyelid.

"No, sah!"

"Yer don't, eeder, kase dat's a raw eye, boy, an' when I sets dat eye onto yer, an' fokuses hit up wid dis hand, yer'll tink that somebody's hit yer wid a beef-shank wid de hoof on. Don't fool wid me now 'bout dem kyards, for when I gits on de wharpaff I'se wus dan a steembote afire, an' yer better paddle yer coonoo close inter de furder bank."

The sharp darkey retired, and Si got his "red licker" in peace.

Death of a Gold King.

The death of William Abbott, "the king of the Cariboo gold mines," is announced from Victoria, British Columbia. Abbott was one of a company who struck rich pay on William Creek in 1861, arriving at Victoria with three hundred pounds of gold in the fall of that year. He was the "lion" of the winter of 1862, and spent his gold lavishly. On one occasion he entered a saloon and shied a handful of $20 pieces at a large plate-glass mirror behind the bar, shattering it. When reproached by the bar keeper he requested him to keep the "beast for the damage." On another occasion he and another Cariboolite astonished Government street by throwing $20 pieces at each other until stopped by the police. The throwing commenced with snow balls. On his return to Cariboo Abbott's good fortune continued, and he has been known to stake $10,000 on a hand at poker. After two or three years' prosperity Abbott got to the bottom of his claim and his purse at the same time, and was miserably poor at the time of his death.—*St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.*

A November Dandelion.

Close to the sunny side of a board fence, on this second day of November, nestled a bright yellow blossom, a genuine, old-fashioned dandelion. What were the flowery meditations of this belated and solitary visitor can only be surmised, but the one whose ruthless hand plucked the golden reminder of spring-time was carried back by the laws of association to the long, bright days of May. Visions of upspringing verdure were present to the mind's eye, and once more nature was silently at work setting to rights her vast establishment, setting new carpets to her fields, and leaves draping afresh the elms and maples, and in fact reproducing all that had been exhausted by its own fruition or laid low by the frosts of winter. Once more the blue birds chirped their songs among the new-fledged leaves, and the martens peeped into the tenantless bird house fastened to the swaying boughs, and sunrise concerts were of daily occurrence. The breezes burdened with the perfume of the lilac and syringa came softly in at the open window, and the warm breath of blooming summer was fragrant with wild flowers and the shy blossoms of the woods. The dry leaves rustled under the feet of the children as they trooped to school, but tops, marbles and aspiring kites, contemporaries of violets and dandelions, furnished sport for leisure hours. Turning from the yellow flower to the general desolation of gardens and grounds, reality takes the place of fancy. The Indian summer atmosphere, the shriveled leaf, the wilted flower, the absence of tops, marbles and kites, all tell the story of another season—the fall of the year, the resting time of nature. But this resting time is the springtime of man's activity and energy, and we need not mourn the death of the flowers and the falling of the leaf, while new vigor and fresh strength come with the coming frost, but rejoice in the compensation which levels up the sum of the year's experience.

Watching and Waiting

Not long ago the good ship Star Queen lay in the East River, near pier nine, the usual scene of bustle and excitement incident to a vessel's sailing in progress on her deck and on the wharf near by. Perched gracefully on her bow, and resplendent in purple and gold, was the figure of a woman, a shapely carving, and a better bit of workmanship than the average figurehead seen along the water front. An autumn sun gilded her tresses, and cast a pillar of light in the wavelets at her feet. The day before she sailed the tide had fallen, and the Star Queen took a lower and lower, until she nearly touched the edge of the wharf. The men on board had noticed a little stranger who came daily to sit at the feet of the Queen. He was a bootblack, and was very ragged, very muddy, very hoarse, and very hungry. The following morning it was discovered that some one had wound a strip of bright-colored ribbon around the Star Queen's neck. It was suffered to remain where it had been placed. At last the moment came when hawsers were cast off and the vessel moved out into the stream. Flinging aside his box, the little boot-black darted at the figure-head, and, winding his arms affectionately about its neck, kissed the wooden image tenderly on the mouth, and then burst into tears. He had lost his dearest friend, but he still awaits her coming, walking day after day along the wharves, and looking eagerly out to sea for the first glimpse of her gilded form. That figure makes up for him all that he may know of womanly beauty and womanly grace, and perhaps it shall not be set against him that his humble worship is an offense against the Christian law.—*New York World.*

An Opening.

"Is there an opening here for an intellectual writer?" said a very red-faced youth, with the cork of a bottle sticking out of his breast pocket. The editor, with much dignity, took the man's intellect in, and said, "An opening? Yes, sir; a kind and considerate carpenter, foreseeing your visit, left an opening for you. Turn the knob to the right."

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At 25 and 31c, latest shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 33 and 40c, Winter shades in Colored Cashmeres. At 45c to $1.50, very fine Colored Cashmeres. The value cannot be surpassed.
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In White, Black and Brown.
New Black Silk and Chenille Fringes.
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Worsted Fringes, all shades.
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In Dark Myrtle, Blue and Brown 1-4 to 2 inches wide; in Black, 1-4 to 3 inches wide.
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Misses' Felt Hats, newest shapes in Black, Navy Blue, Myrtle, Brown and Black.
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WERLEY CORSETS,
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Large, Colored, Plaid and Jaro Canvas.
Newest thing in Heavy Rug Canvas in dark colors.

Embroidered Slipper Patterns,
On Canvas, Velvet and Cloth.
Embroidered Canvas, Foot Rests, Brackets, Towel Rack Stripes, Chair Stripes, &c.

Ladies' Pineapple Handkerchiefs,
Plain, White and Colored Borders.
1 Inch Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
NEW LINE
UNDRESSED KIDS,
In Dark Browns and Slates, 4 buttons.
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Kid Gloves in darkest shades, Myrtle, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Prune and Slate, 2 and 3 buttons.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 11, 1876.

The excitement had died away sufficiently yesterday to admit of more attention to business. The banks were the first to feel the effect of this, and the increase of deposits was the manner in which it manifested itself. The demand for discounts is not large as yet, but showed some improvement yesterday over preceding days. Some complaints exist as to the effect of the prevailing excitement on business, but this will evidently soon be changed. The belief among bankers and business men is that we shall have increased activity both in business and monetary matters, so soon as it is fully certain that Hayes is elected, and the excitement dies away. This will now soon occur. The country assured as to the financial policy of the Government for the next four years, and we will start on a career of business and monetary prosperity once more.

RUSSIAN FINANCES

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that Russia has not the financial strength to sustain a part in a European war. To prove his point he adduces the evidence of the fiscal history of the country for the last century. Catherine the Second began the issue of paper money in 1768 in order to secure funds for war on the Turks. In 1774, the circulation was limited by ukase to 20,000,000 roubles, and in 1786 to 100,000,000 roubles, but the issues went on to 138,000,000 before Catherine's death, to 577,000,000 in 1810, and to 836,000,000 in 1817, when the value of the paper money was 25 cents on the dollar. The assignats were then partially funded in 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, selling between 72 and 83. In 1839, 595,000,000 of paper roubles remained. By 1845, the amount was reduced to 170,000,000 roubles, and they were finally brought to par by the accumulation of a reserve fund of half the amount in circulation, and the investment of 100,000,000 roubles in foreign government stocks. In 1857, however, the expenses of the Crimean war had swelled the roubles to 735,000,000, and specie payments were suspended. A plan of resuming specie payments like that adopted in England in 1819 was resorted to in 1861, when the circulation was 714,672,000, at a depreciation of nearly twenty-five per cent. The Polish rebellion of 1863 stopped the redemption, the circulation having been reduced to 568,000,000. Since then, despite financiering, the paper currency has increased to 715,000,000 roubles, January 1, 1871, and 730,000,000 in October, 1876. Russia could not obtain a loan of $50,000,000 in 1853. In the present condition of her finances it is not likely she could now do any better. Her only resource would be a forced loan through the issue of paper money, with all its disastrous results. These have been in bitterly experienced by Russia in the last one hundred years as by any other country in the world.

The persistence of the evil effects of such a currency system are well illustrated at the present moment in Russia. The rate of discount in St. Petersburg has advanced to 17 per cent., and great uncertainty prevails in all departments of trade and finance. Russia has for some time been exporting the gold held against its paper money, and although as rapidly as the gold is withdrawn from the bank, an equal amount of notes are burned, confidence remains disturbed. The remembrance of the many past inflations of the paper money of Russia keeps alive an apprehension that inflation will be repeated. In this way, commercial, political, and financial embarrassments react upon each other and complicate the situation seriously.

THE SILVER MOVEMENT.

The silver movements at New York, San Francisco and [illegible] ginning [illegible] financ[illegible] and ex[illegible] so offer [illegible] at the t[illegible] depreciation of silver in London raised an outcry here against the issue of what was stigmatized as a debased currency. It will be remembered that we declared American silver, on account of its limitless production, furnished exactly the means required to enable the Republic to aim at the control of the commerce of Asia, the Spice Islands and South America. Well, now we have the official information that, for nearly three months past, there has been an active demand at Hong Kong for coin, which has been met by shipments of silver from San Francisco, where, during all that time the price of silver has ranged above the London rate. It is added that formerly China obtained her supplies of silver from London. But now the current has changed, and the obvious advantage possessed by San Francisco is made to tell in commerce and exchanges. This will serve in some degree to account for the rise in the price of silver in the London market. The fact is, that America has the means of becoming the great leading silver market of the world, and ought to neglect no opportunity of doing so.—*Ex.*

DIVIDENDS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The announcement of the November dividends by the National banks of this city, as compared with the May announcement of the same banks, shows a slight falling off. The capital of those banks declaring dividends at this period has been reduced since May last by the action of the National Bank of the Republic, as published in this column a day or two ago. The Bank of the Republic, the Commonwealth and the Spring Garden banks have passed their semi-annual dividend, as they have done for the last two or three dividend periods, believing the better policy to be to strengthen their surplus funds. The total of the dividends of those banks which declare at this period, all of which are payable on demand, amount to $739,500, on a capital aggregating about $14,140,000, being $3,000 less than at the May period. The only change announced in dividends is that of the Second National Bank, which divides 4 per cent. now, against 5 in May. At that period the Third National and the Sixth each lessened their dividends 1 per cent. This includes all the banks in this city that have their dividend periods in November and May. The Bank of North America, National Security, First National, Eighth National and the Central banks have their semi-annual dividend periods in January and July.—*Phila. North American.*

A PROPOSED SILVER NOTE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of October 30 says: "A project is on foot to start silver note banks. Its originator lives at Virginia City. Exactly what is contemplated by the proposed enterprise is still a secret with the inventor. It is supposed the design is to issue notes against the deposits of fine silver, and these will bear the same available as a circulating medium. This, however, is already done by all organized banks, and can be extended indefinitely. We do not see the utility of any specific organizations of the kind proposed."

CONDITION OF NEW ENGLAND INTERESTS

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* says:

Duller and duller yet seems to be the state of the market, and an exceedingly limited demand for stocks of any description, a few of the better class finding customers as they come out. A short time since the appearances indicated a better state of the market as coming, but it fails to appear. Amoskeag has declined from 161⅛ to 161⅜; Columbian, 1900, March 27, 1875, to 75; Lancaster, 670 to 600; Merrimack, 1230, Sept. 25, to 1200; Pacific, Salisbury, 27½, Aug. 5, to 22. Cocheco is unchanged at 700, and York Manufacturing from 1307½, Sept. 29, to 1372½, ex-dividend $40. In some few cases better bids are made, but there is a decided lack of animation to the market.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¼	5-20's 1865-coupons	116⅝
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	117⅞	" 1865	109¾
" 1865	109¾	Currency 6's	122
" 1867	113⅛	New 5 per cents	112½
5-20's 1867	113⅛	10-40's coupons	114¼

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Central	101⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	17
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	69¼
L. S.	81	Toledo & Wabash	31
C. C. & I. C.	28	Harlem	133
St. Paul	29⅞	Adams Express	103½
Do. Pref	61⅝	American Express	53
Michigan Southern	94⅜	U. S. Express	60
Do. Central	41⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85
Northwestern com.	80½	Quicksilver	14½
Do. Pref	58¼	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	106⅜	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Cleve. & Pitts	90¾	Panama	128
Pacific Mail	28⅜	Iron Mountain	11⅝
Western Union Tel.	73¼	N. J. Central	82½
Delaware, L. & W.			

NEW YORK, November 10, 1876.

Money was active at 2@5, closing at 2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. The customs receipts were $329,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $151,600. The clearings were $90,000,000. Sterling was quiet at 481⅜@483¾. Gold opened at 109¼, and closed at 109 3-4, with sales in the interim at 109⅜. The rates for carrying were 2 to 3 per cent., and for borrowing flat. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were irregular. State securities were quiet. Stocks were weak and lower, with a decline of 1-4 to 2½ per cent., the coal stocks being the most conspicuous in the falling off, the market closing active, unsettled and feverish. The transactions were 163,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 4,300 Northwests, 16,000 St. Pauls, 3,000 Erie, 62,000 Lake Shore, 6,500 Ohios, 20,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

Governments. — United States Coupons 1881, 117 1 4; 5-20s '65, 119½; 5-20s new, 112½; 5-20s '67, 115½; do. '68, 116½; new 5s, 112½; new 4½s, 110½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 115; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 46; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 39; do. old, 39; Missouri 6s, 105¾.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Quicksilver, 11; do. preferred, 16; Pacific Mail, 28¾; Mariposa, 3½; do. preferred, 4; Adams Express, 107½; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 84; American Express, 60; United States Express, 57½; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 16; Harlem, 136; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 42½; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 59½; Lake Shore, 54 3-8; Illinois Central, 80½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern common, 36½; do. preferred, 57 1-2; C. C. C. & I., 28½; New Jersey Central, 82½; St. Paul, 29⅞; do. preferred, 58¾; Rock Island, 106¾; Toledo & Wabash, 6½; do. preferred, 19; Ft. Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 10½; do. preferred, 40; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 14; Chicago & Alton, 97½; do. preferred, 105; Delaware & Lackawanna, 71½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 13½; Missouri Pacific, 4; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Indiana Central, 3¾; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12½; Burlington & Quincy, 114½; Central Pacific, 110; Union 106; Union Pacific land grants, 101; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 90¾.

LONDON, November 10.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £21,000. Consols, 96 1 16; 5 20s '65, 103½; do. '67, 109; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, November 10.—Rentes, 106f 52c.

FRANKFORT, November 10.—U. S. new 5s, 102½.

BERLIN, November 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 3,350,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, November 10, 1876.

General business continues quiet, and the leading markets present no new or important features deserving of special notice.

APPLES—Are selling in a jobbing way at $1@1,50 ₱ bbl for fair to choice fruit.

BUTTER—Prime to choice rolls quoted at 22@25c, fancy creamery, 27@27; good to prime solid packed, 18@18.

BEANS—Prime navies quoted at $1,40@1,50 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $1,45@1,75 in a small way.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Steady at 12@13c for September make and about one cent less for August.

CHESTNUTS—$3,50@4 ₱ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—$8@10 per bbl.

CIDER—Is still reported dull, and while the supply is not large it is in excess of the demand; we quote at 5@6 ₱ bbl barrels included.

DRIED FRUIT.—Apples in better supply and prices are easier but unchanged; 4@4c for fair to prime and 6 for choice.

EGGS—Unchanged at 26@27 for fresh, and 20@23 for pickled.

FLOUR—Market is easy in tone and the demand has fallen off considerably within the past week or ten days, but prices remain unchanged. We continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at $6,50@6,75 for good brands of either winter or spring. Patents and fancy white wheat brands, $6@. Rye Flour, $4,50@5.

GROCERIES—Bulthe & contin ues quiet and prices remain unchanged. Several lots of new crop N. O. Molasses have arrived within the past day or two, and lower prices will no doubt prevail in consequence.

	Green.	Roasted.
Choice		
Prime		
Fair		
Dark	40	45

MOLASSES—

Choice new crop N. O.	60c
Prime old crop N. O.	55c
Fair old crop N. O.	50c

GRAIN—There is a very fair milling demand for Wheat, and while the general tone of the market is easier in sympathy with the advices from Chicago, prices here are still maintained; we continue to quote at $1,25@1,30 for fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red. The Oat market has undergone no noticeable change recently; mixed, 26@27; white, 28@29 Sales of new Ear Corn reported at 40@45, as to quality and condition; old quotable at 55@58. Sales of 1 car prime old Shelled Corn on track, at 57. Rye is still quoted at 70@7, and Barley at 90@95 for spring and $1 10@1,15 for fall.

HAY—Loose from country wagons, $12@15 per ton; baled, $13@14, as to quality and condition.

MILLFEED—Bran, $11,15@12—sales reported at $12. Middlings, $20@25.

ONIONS—$2@2,50 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL.—We notice a steady demand without any material change in prices. We quote Procter & Gamble's make as follows:

Double Extra Winter	95
Alexander Extra	90
No. 1	82
No. 2	65

Carbon still quoted at 25@25c. Linseed quiet.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@5c per pair. Dressed chickens, 13@14c ₱ lb. Dressed Turkeys 16@17c per lb.

POTATOES—The market is firmer in consequence of diminished receipts, but prices as yet are no higher; we continue to quote at 60@70c per bushel, the outside figure for good Peach Blows. Sweets are higher—Baltimores, $3@3,50 ₱ bbl; Jerseys, $4,25@4,75.

PROVISIONS—There was a firmer feeling in the market for the Hog products to day, but no change in prices, which we annex as follows:

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb	14½	Lard, prime leaf, tes	11
Shoulders Ex S. C.	9½	Lard, Ref for summer	11
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	14	Smoked hams—in trcs	11½
Dried Beef Ex S. C.	15	Do. ——S bbls.	11½
Dried Beef Tongues S. C.		Do. ——10 bbls.	12
per bbl	$16	Do. 5 ₱ do	12½
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½
Short Rib Sides	10½	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½
Clear Sides	10½	Do. 5 ₱ do	13½
Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15,50	Do. 5 ₱ do	—
Short Cut do	18,00	Ham Sausage	9½

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Is reported easier; rough quoted at 4½; city rendered, 5½c per lb; country, 7½c.

New York Provision Market.

Business has been extremely dull throughout the entire market, with no very decided declines in values, though the few changes made have been toward a higher level. This most decided on goods for present or near-by future delivery, the turn from one step into another making supplies more or less scant, and the recent warm weather having prevented a cutting of meat cattle to any extent for several days. The demand, however, was by no means a stimulating character, either from the point which handles supplies for actual consumption or shipment, or in a speculative view of the situation, and buyers most decidedly refuse to invest freely as yet upon incoming crops. Exporters have held some orders, mainly for meats both for present and future delivery, but have only executed a few, as their limits were positive and mostly below the a king rates, beside which a great many parcels must soon go forward on previous contract. At one time there was a little flurry on what were supposed to be warlike indications again in Europe, but the outlook on this point is now considered as more peaceful than ever. At the West the fluctuations have been moderate and uncertain, and our market has responded. Indeed, the inspiration of speculators was mainly obtained from the tone of the interior markets. At all points the political canvass has had more or less influence in retarding business, and it is hoped with this now over and the weather more propitious goods will commence to move more freely.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A H Childs &		Totten & Co m	1
W J Hammond s	1	McLarn & H m	1
Total			2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Moorhead b L	3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace	6	S. H. & Co o	4
Phillips & Co o	1	Jones & L o	1
Rees G & W o	1	Nimick & Co b	4
Iversen McC & Co o	6	Singer N & Co b	2
Total			24

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Byers McC & Co m	4	Nimick & Co m	13
Graff B & S m	1	Iron Co & W m	1
Carnegie & Co m	3	W Springer s l	1
Mackey & L s	7		
Total			31

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

FORT-MONITOR FOR GRATIT STATE.—70 tons pig iron, Lochiel & Co; 18 bdls s treer, Pgh W. Wks; 1 car sale, H Woodside; 10 bdls, Fulton & Co; 10 pkgs dry goods, A Wise; 1 pkg apples, E C Dailey; 1 box clothing, Kline Bros; 20 pkgs furniture S R & J Patterson; 14 bdls m f tags, Youghiogheny C o; 1 bbl eggs, Arbuckles & Co; 294 do pe ils etc, N Parr; 9 do. C A Rossing; 12 do, 325 sks do, D F Ashworth; 18 do, 103 bbls do, S Wapdal; 189 sacks do, 13 do nuts, J S Mauck; 2 bxs eggs, 1 do ins l t, Ashworth & M; 1 do rags, 1 bbl beans, 2 sxs d apples, J Lacey; 4 bbls 40 do beans, 8 coops chickens, 30 chairs, 60 sks corn, 82 do potatoes, Rothman & Co; 109 do, 8 do beans, 1 horse, S McCalla.

extra white Michigan $1,42. Corn dull; No. 2 58.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 10.—Petroleum firm; s. w. 110 test, 23c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Beeves: receipts 740 head, making 3,812 in four days, against 5,880 same time last week. Market quiet but firm, at advance of ¼c, noted yesterday; commonish to prime steers 8a10c; extra do. 10¼a10½c, with a few selections at 10½c. Sheep: receipts 2,400 head, making 24,380 in four days, against 18,980 same time last week; market a shade weaker, with slow trade; 4¼@5c for sheep, and 5a6¼c for lambs. Swine: receipts 2,940 head, making 10,890 in four days, against 16,480 same time last week; market weaker and ¼c lower for live, with three car loads on sale and holding for 6¾c, with 6¾c bid.

BUFFALO, November 10.—Cattle: receipts 1,207 head; total for the week 6,469; fresh arrivals consigned through; 10 cars held for shipment to-morrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,460 head; total for the week 14,800; market dull and slow; only sales of 1 car common Indiana sheep, 87 lbs, at $3,95; one deck fair, 94 lbs, $4,30; a few cars good western sheep could have been disposed of at fair prices. Hogs: receipts 5,000; total for the week 17,600.

ALBANY, November 10.—Cattle: receipts 245 car loads, with a fair demand; market ½ to ¾c higher than last week. Sheep and lambs: receipts 42 car loads; sheep fair quality $3,50a4; fair to good $4a5; extras $5,25a5,50; lambs: common to fair $4,50a5,50; fair to good $5,50a6,00; extras $6,25.

CHICAGO, November 10.—Cattle: receipts 3,900 head; shipments 1,840; market more active and steady, but unchanged. Hogs: receipts 21,000 head; shipments 4,300 head; market dull and a shade lower; heavy to light packing $3,50a3,60. Sheep: receipts 800; shipping $3,80a4,50.

CINCINNATI, November 10.—Hogs steady; common $5a5,35; fair to good light $5,45a5,60; packing grades $5,60a5,65.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 10.—Hogs unchanged; receipts 3,100.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, November 10.—Wool quiet and prices firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above 44a47c; medium 42a43½c; coarse, 38a40c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine, 37a41½; medium, 42a43c; coarse, 38a39c; combing washed, 50c; unwashed, 35 a37½c; Canada combing, 52a55c; fine unwashed, 27a30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 42a43c; extra and merino pulled 33a35c; No. 1 and super pulled, 34a36c; Texas fine and medium, 20 a28c; coarse, 18a22c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Business was very light with commission houses and the jobbing trade was quiet. Cotton goods were quiet, but steady in price on account of an advance in cotton. Prints are in limited request. Ginghams and dress goods are in light demand. Woolen goods for men's wear are moving slowly, and flannels and blankets are sluggish. Foreign goods remain quiet.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Cotton quiet; 12 3 16a12¼c; futures active and strong; November 12 11-32c; December 12 11-32 12¾c; January 12¾c; February 12 11-16a12 29-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car onions, O R Ralph. 1 do stoves, McKeever & W; 1 do flour, J H Ormsby; 1 do, B H Voskamp; 1 do, Jenkins & Co; 1 do, Wm Flaherty; 1 do, Dilworth & Co; 2 tubs butter, J F Bradshaw; 40 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 4 do 23 sks b w flour, Heed, C & Co; 3 do s e wax, H Kerr & Co; 1 do oats, J & D McCarthy; 40 sks b w flour, J B Caufield; 30 do, Haworth & D.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—5 horses, J McHugh; 4 bgs feathers, Roenick & G; 1 bx books, S A Clark; 10 bf bbls whisky, P Hamburger, J & Co; 1 do, Wm Flaherty; 1 do, Dilworth & Co; 2 tubs butter, Head & Mck; 18 sks rags, J Harrison; 2 rolls leather 4 bbls tallow 16 sks scrap; 2 cowhides, W Fleener; 1 pkg hardware, Dilworth & Co; 2 dox brooms 30 bbl. flour, J Porterfield; 4 bbl. apples, Vangorder & c; 3 tubs butter 81 sks cheese, Voigt, M & A Co; 6 sks potatoes, J F Wellington; 2 bbls flour, 4 tubs butter, J F Bradshaw; 40 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 4 do 23 sks b w flour, Heed, C & Co; 3 sks e wax, H Kerr & Co; 1 do oats, J & D McCarthy; 40 sks b w flour, J B Caufield; 30 do, Haworth & D.

PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND & ST. LOUIS R. R.—3 horses, J McHugh; 4 bgs feathers, Roenick & G; 1 bx books, S A Clark; 10 bf bbls whisky, P Hamburger, J & Co; 1 do, Wm Flaherty; 1 do, Dilworth & Co; 2 dox brooms 30 bbl. flour, J Porterfield; 4 bbl. apples, Vangorder & c; 3 tubs butter 81 sks cheese, Voigt, M & A Co; 6 sks potatoes, J F Wellington; 2 bbls flour, 4 tubs butter, J F Bradshaw; 40 bbls eggs, Wilbert & W; 4 do 23 sks b w flour, Heed, C & Co; 3 sks e wax, H Kerr & Co; 1 do oats, J & D McCarthy; 40 sks b w flour, J B Caufield; 30 do, Haworth & D.

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PITTSBURGH, CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—12 bbls copperas, B L Fahnestock; 10 do b nails, Allen Mc & Co; 12 do oil cake, A Bonsall & Co; 1 do, W Hastings; 12 bxs tree, J F Allen; 1 case shoes, W G Hoover; 3 bxs lead, Knox & O; 4 bdls forks, Logan, G & Co; 1 bxs tobacco K & W Jenkinson; 1 car sale, J Graff; 1 bx butter 10 bbls flour, Heed, C & Co; 10 qr bdls tobacco, H Rowarth & D; 2 bbls molasses, E H Myers; 41 pkgs notions, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bdls do, H Landis; 28 bxs candles, Carter Bros; 50 do, P Duff & Son; 14 pails tobacco, J W Wallace.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. CO.—12 bbls copperas, B L Fahnestock; 10 do b nails, Allen Mc & Co; 12 do oil cake, A Bonsall & Co; 1 do, W Hastings; 12 bxs tree, J F Allen; 1 case shoes, W G Hoover; 3 bxs lead, Knox & O; 4 bdls forks, Logan, G & Co; 1 bxs tobacco K & W Jenkinson; 1 car sale, J Graff; 1 bx butter 10 bbls flour, Heed, C & Co; 10 qr bdls tobacco, H Rowarth & D; 2 bbls molasses, E H Myers; 41 pkgs notions, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bdls do, H Landis; 28 bxs candles, Carter Bros; 50 do, P Duff & Son; 14 pails tobacco, J W Wallace.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. CO.—1 car tee, Chant L I Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 10 do do coal, N Y & G C Co; 1 car inches, Keystone B Co; 30 do coal, Armstrong Co; 2 pkgs butter, eggs, J H Lay; 2 do, J McFiber; 1 do, Hannah; 6o, J C O'Donnell; 1 do, Herron & A; 1 do, Arnold; 1 pkg dry goods, J C Rowland; 1 pkg boots and shoes, W E Schmertz; 10 sks rags, A McClure; 1 car lime, W J Baughman; 1 lot produce, P W Seifert; 1 do, M Barrick; 1 do, W J Kinney; 1 do, Knox & O; 1 do butter, Bingham & S; 2 bdls pipes, 1 do w hubs, H M Caldwell; 1 car scrap, J B Jones; 1 bdls apples, H F Bruggerman.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.—1 car barley, Graff & Co; 2 do, H M Scott; 11 do, J shades; 1 do, 1 do wheat, 749 oats, McHenry & H; 1 do, Elwood & Mck; 1 do corn, S B Floyd.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

THE water in the river at this point was about stationary yesterday, with 4 feet fall by the marks last evening. Weather cloudy and cold. Business was rather better at the landing.

MARSH HAYS and Robert Greenlee are the Rover's pilots.

THE Tempest will probably enter the Wheeling and New Martinsville trade.

BARNEY GIVAN thinks of placing a packet in the Salt River trade, providing Tilden makes the riffle.

THE John L. Rhoads en route from St. Louis, has 20 boxes window glass and 20 bales broom corn for Pittsburgh.

CAPT. GOULD'S new Missouri river packet, being built at Barmore's yard, will probably be launched the last of this week.

THE Rover, if she did not get out last night, will leave this morning for Pomeroy to bring up a barge of metal she had to drop at that point.

THE Yankton *Press* thinks that John H. Charles will succeed in getting all, of his Indian goods off by river before the close of navigation.

PILOT Wash. Tenley reports the channel of the Mississippi River very bad below Memphis, and 7 feet at President's Island by the stick.

THE Ironsides, of Gray's Iron Line, is announced for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She will also receipt through to Memphis and New Orleans.

THE Granite State departed for Portsmouth and the Fanchon for New Orleans. The latter boat had a very fair trip. Pilots—Charles and Thomas Bobo.

THE Iron Mountain damaged one of her ore barges near Aurora by colliding with the Madison packet Ben. Franklin near Aurora, Ind., on Wednesday morning.

THE Joseph Warne will depart for Cincinnati early this morning, with two flats of coal for Marietta and one barge of coke for Lonton. She will bring up a tow of empty barges. Wm. Oaks is one of her pilots.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch says: "Capt. I. M. Mason, agent for the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Co., was elected yesterday to the office of County Marshall. The place is worth $10,000 a year." Capt. Mason is an old Pittsburgh boatman, and will be a gentleman in every sense of the word.

THE Stock City *Journal* of the 4th, says: The steamer Peninah will most likely winter at Fort Buford. She was in the Yellowstone at last accounts. The steamer Key West left Yankton Thursday evening with a full load of Indian supplies for Cheyenne Agency. The Western, Capt. Wm. Coulson, left Yankton Thursday for Brule Agency, loaded with military goods. The Silver Lake, from Standing Rock, and the Josephine from Bismarck, were expected to reach Yankton last evening. The Benton, Capt. McGarry, expected to get away from Yankton last evening with Indian goods for Santee, Ponca and Yankton Agencies.

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

M. B. BROWN, Jr., & Co.,

(Successors to BROWN & BLACK,)

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And dealers in all kinds of Produce, Flour, Grain, Feed, &c.

No. 162 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Special attention given to consignments.

REFERENCES—H. Patrick & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh; C. Yeager & Co., Dry Goods and Notions, Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE! PRODUCE!

NEW BEANS, SPLIT PEAS,
HOMINY, GREEN PEAS,
ONIONS, POTATOES,
NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

FOR SALE BY

Watt, Lang & Co.,

331 Liberty Street.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Grain, Feed, Flour, Hay, Straw, Lime, Cement, Plaster and Anthracite Coal,

357 Liberty St., 134 Fifth Avenue, and cor. 31st St. and A. V. R. R.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in

HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

105 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR.

No. 15 MARKET STREET,

Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Apples, Apple Butter, Pickles, Jersey Sod Sweet Potatoes, Onion Sets, Brownell Beauty Seed Potatoes, Beans and Produce generally. Advances made on consignments and prompt returns guaranteed.

JUST RECEIVED!

20 cars Western and New York State Barley.
6 cars choice Oats.
4 cars Ear Corn (yellow.)
4 cars Middlings.
2 cars Bran.
3,000 India Bags.
1,000 Cotton Seamless Bags.
For sale by REIL & RITCHART,
349 Liberty street.

POTATOES—200 BUSHELS PEACH Blows, Early Rose and Peerless Potatoes, received on consignment and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD, 116 Water street.
October 28, 1876.

RIVER PACKETS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For St. Louis.

THE STEAMER

IRONSIDES

is now receiving and will have despatch. Through receipts given for Memphis and New Orleans. For freight, apply to

FAIRMAN & HENDERSON,
Agents, or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

EVERY FRIDAY—2 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE.

W. H. KERR.....Commander.
R. H. KERR.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board.

Freights will be received on Thursday on Patterson's Wharfboat.

J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
13 Wood street, or
S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON,
Wharfboat, foot of Wood street,
or
G. H. GHREIST,
113 Water street, Agents.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

EVERY WEDNESDAY—AT 4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID PASSENGER STEAMER

EMMA GRAHAM.

J. N. WILLIAMSON.....Master.
JOHN THORNBERG.....Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood St., GEO. H. GHREIST, and S. R. & J. W. PATTERSON, Agts.

Freight will be received at Patterson's Wharf Boat on Tuesdays.

For Parkersburg, Gallipolis and Ironton.

EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT

SALT VALLEY.

SAM. DeWOLF.....Master
KIRKER AND BUCHANAN.....Clerks

Passengers by the "Salt Valley" with through tickets, will be transferred to the R. R. Packets and arrive at Cincinnati Thursday morning

Freights and passenger rates as low as the lowest. For freight or passage apply on board, or to G. H. GHREIST, 113 Water street, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, 13 Wood street, S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, Agents.

FIRE BRICK, SEWER PIPE.

A. HARTUPEE,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE BRICK,

Of any desired size and shape. Also

Every Variety of Tiles,

For Gas Works, Refineries, Stoves, Steamboat Boilers, Fire Brick and Tile Furnaces.

Finely Ground Fire Clay always on hand

OFFICE,

CORNER FIRST AVE. AND SHORT ST.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WOODLAND FIRE BRICK CO.,

(LIMITED.)

Manufacturers of Superior

FIRE BRICK,

Adapted for all purposes.

Steel and Siemen

FURNACE BRICK

A SPECIALTY.

Full assortment of Shapes always on hand.

OFFICE, 373 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARDWARE.

LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, BROOMS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & State Streets.

PLOW WORKS.

Keystone Nut and Bolt Works.

F. M. HASLETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PLOW, CARRIAGE

And Machine Bolts, &c.

OFFICE AND WORKS,

Corner Main and Cherry Sts., Allegheny.

WINDOW GLASS, &c.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

ARSENIC—20 KEGS GARLAND'S TO arrive and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1819.

Charter Perpetual. Capital, $3,000,000. Losses Paid in 55 years, $44,500,000.

JANUARY

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, and clear or hazy weather.

Drowning of Captain Johnston.

Capt. O. D. Johnston, of the light draught steamer Athletic, which plys between this place and Brownsville, was drowned on Thursday night in the Monongahela river, above Bellevernon, by falling off a barge. The body was recovered yesterday, not far from the place of his death. Captain Johnston was well known in this city, and the news of his decease will be received with regret not only in river circles, but in all others in which he moved.

Suspicious Characters.

Yesterday afternoon officer Noble's attention was called to the actions of two young men who had walked into several yards on Arch street, Allegheny, and who appeared to be attempting to keep out of his sight. He arrested them and took them before the Mayor, and as neither of them appeared to have anything to do, the magistrate sentenced them to thirty days each in the Work House. On the announcement of the sentence, one of the prisoners asked that it be increased to ninety days, which was accordingly done. They gave their names as John McCabe and Wm. McCann.

Pilfering Feathers.

About three o'clock yesterday morning Officer Frank Campbell discovered a man stealing a bag of feathers and some other articles in the yard of White's Hotel, at the corner of Ohio and Arch streets, Allegheny. He at once gave chase and succeeded in capturing the fellow in the Diamond and removed him to the lock-up, where he gave his name as Ed. Swartzwelder. The party from whom the articles were stolen declined to prosecute, and the Mayor sent Swartzwelder to the Work House for six months on a charge of vagrancy.

FORGED CHECKS.

A Meat Bill That is Not Paid.

About five o'clock last evening a man giving his name as Wm. H. Gibson went into a butcher shop at the corner of Vine and Fifth avenue, and ordered a small quantity of meat. The quantity desired was put up, and delivered to Gibson, who offered in payment a check for considerably more than the amount of the bill, purporting to be drawn in his favor by J. Watson & Co. The proprietor of the meat shop shortly after the transaction suspicioned that there was something wrong about the check and had Gibson arrested. After his incarceration in the Eleventh ward Station House a number of other checks supposed to be fradulent were found in his possession. An information will be made against him today.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Ashbel Fairchild Hill.

Mr. A. F. Hill, of Fayette county, a journalist and author of some note, died at Uniontown, on Tuesday afternoon, of pneumonia. He served throughout the war in the Eighth Pennsylvania Reserves, and lost a leg at the battle of Antietam. He was at one time editor of the *Golden Era*, of San Francisco, assistant editor of the Pittsburgh *Mercury*, and was a contributor to *Saturday Night* and other literary papers. He was the author of several widely read publications, most popular of which were "White Rocks," "Our Boys," "Secrets of the Sanctum," and "John Smith's Funny Adventures on a Cruise." Mr. Hill was a candidate a few months ago, in Fayette county, for the nomination for the General Assembly, and lacked but a few votes of being successful. As a man he was eminently social, generous, and full of noble impulses.

THE COUNTY VOTE.

The Progress of the Verification of the Returns.

Judges Sterrett, Collier and White of the Common Pleas Courts, and their assistants spent the entire day yesterday, from 9 o'clock A. M., until half past 4 P. M., verifying the returns, but failed to complete the work, there being thirty-nine districts yet to verify. The election officers of the Third district, Fourteenth ward, were brought into court, and after producing the ballot box the return sheet sent to the Prothonotary was produced, and from it the court obtained the vote of the district. The officers were severely reprimanded by Judge Sterrett, and it may be that the matter will be brought before the Quarter Sessions Court.

The aggregate vote for President so far as counted is as follows:

Hayes	25,008
Tilden	17,227
Hayes' majority	7,781

The thirty-nine districts yet to be verified, most all give Republican majorities, which will swell Hayes' majority to nearly 8,000.

Following is the vote for Senate in the Forty-third Senatorial district:

Gazzam	5,962
Irwin	5,086
Gazzam's majority	876

SET HIS OWN TRAP.

How the Democratic Mayor of Scranton got Arrested.

On election day the Democratic Mayor of Scranton, Mr. McKune, drove around from ward to ward in that city and made inflammatory harangues to the voters at the polls to the effect that the U. S. Marshals had no business at the polls and should be driven away. In the Twelfth ward his incendiary speech so excited some of the ignorant Democrats there that about a dozen of them attacked the Marshals on duty, Messrs. T. P. Jones and J. G. Evans, and drove them off. Later in the day the Mayor was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Patterson, on a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Darnell, before whom he was brought in custody, followed by an excited crowd. After a good deal of parleying, he was given to understand that he could not over-ride a supreme law, and was bailed in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the May term of United States Court to be held in Pittsburgh. This cooled his ardor somewhat, and later in the day he proceeded with Commissioner Darnell to the Twelfth ward, which he had raised the disturbance, and begged the people not to interfere with the Marshals, as there was a point of law raised, and it was best to let it be decided amicably.

Dainty Foot and Gaiter Boot.

In all ages a neat, dainty female foot has been the admiration of the sterner sex, and this same neatness is, in nine cases out of ten, the result of the boot or shoe worn. Have you a foot of clumsy, irregular and uncouth appearance? Then repair to Taggart's, 129 Federal street, Allegheny, where different shapes of the same number and make of the homeliest foot beautiful, and wear easy and comfortably. The finest assortment of good qualities marked down to the lowest margin of profit. Twenty per cent. cheaper than other Shoe Houses.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Quite a large audience greeted Mr. Sothern last night, every seat on the first floor of the theatre being occupied. He appeared as *Sidney Spoonbill* in the "Hornet's Nest," a play that bristles with good, bad and indifferent puns, and as *Lord Dundreary*. At the matinee this afternoon he will enact the latter character again, and this evening last night's bill will be reproduced. Adelaide Neilson will be the attraction next week.

Library Hall.

Parthenia had a gifted and faithful interpreter last night in Miss Anderson, whose charming graces of mind and person enable her to invest all the roles she undertakes with a beauty and finish that distinguish only skillful and carefully drawn impersonations. The support she received from the company was excellent. This afternoon she will play the part of *Juliet*, and *Meg Merrilies* this evening. Katie Putnam and her company open on Monday night.

Dramatic Notes.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of yesterday says: "Miss Genevieve Rogers, who is playing "Maud Muller" at Ford's Grand Opera House, has been quite ill for a number of days. Last night she was thoroughly exhausted, and it was only by the exercise of a great physical effort that she was enabled to perform her part. At the close of the third act, which is a very laborious one, Miss Rogers was called before the curtain, as she had been at the close of each preceding one by tumultuous applause. Some minutes elapsed, and when she finally appeared was observed to lean for support against the colonnade on the west side of the stage. While attempting to acknowledge the compliment she fell fainting to the floor, and remained unconscious for several moments. Much feeling was manifested by the audience and sympathy expressed. The gentleman who accompanied her raised her quickly from the stage and bore her to her dressing-room, where she was restored by the application of the usual remedies. The audience was hushed to silence during her removal, and upon her reappearance in the last act greeted her with the warmest applause. A strange coincidence connected with the circumstance was the fact that the third act closed by "Maud Muller" (Miss Rogers) leaving for the trapper's home, suffering from physical and mental prostration; and the fourth act was opened with her convalescent, after a long illness."

Some of the Opera House attaches were preparing a practical joke last night on Mr. Sothern in the shape of a huge boquet of artificial flowers, but they could not find John McKee, who was to make the presentation speech.

The Pan Cake Flour

which has just been put on our market by S. S. Marvin & Co. is meeting with a ready sale. All who have tried it say they like it much better than either buckwheat or flannel cakes, particularly as flannel cakes are sometimes quite as tough as the goods they got their name from. This pan-cake flour is inexpensive, as it does not require high-priced eggs to make a light, tender and delicious cake. Full directions on every sack.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

Rev. G. H. Humphreys will preach in the Free Methodist Church, at Braddock's Fields, to-morrow evening.

Services in the Fifth U. P. Church, Allegheny, to-morrow, at the usual hours, to be conducted by the pastor.

Prof. Thomas C. Strong, D. D., will preach in the Third Presbyterian Chuch to-morrow morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Horner, agent of the Pittsburgh Book Depository, has been making his annual business visit to New York.

J. A. McCune, Esq., will lead the noon meeting to-day at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms. Subject—"Saul's Early Ministry." *Acts* 9: 19, 31.

The Rev. J. S. Sands will preach in the First R. P. church, Oak alley, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Sabbath School in the morning at 9 o'clock.

The *Independent* gives a notion of the debts which burden thirty-one of the principal churches in New York city, the aggregate amounts being about $1,500,000.

Rev. S. C. Faris will deliver his lecture on "The English Bible" in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, Rev. W. H. Gill's, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. W. H. Hornblower, D. D., will preach in the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. Howard), corner Penn avenue and Seventh street to-morrow morning and evening.

The Methodist church at Cambridge, Ohio, will be dedicated on Sunday, November 26th. Revs. Alexander Clark and J. J. Murray, of Pittsburgh, will conduct the services.

Rev. T. N. Boyle, P. E. of the Pittsburgh District, spent a week at the Centennial, and is now engaged in holding his first round of quarterly visitation in the city churches.

Miss Jones, of Ohio, accompanies Rev. Dr. T. J. Scott as a missionary to India, under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Rev. J. McC. Witherspoon, a young and promising U. P. minister of Washington county, this State, was married on Thursday evening to Miss Annie M. Nevin, of Allegheny city.

The assessment for the support of the Bishops of the M. E. church, for the year ending February, 1877, is as follows: Pittsburgh Conference, $2,500; Erie, $2,000; and West Virginia, $800.

The Fourth Avenue church members are requested to attend a consecration meeting in the chapel to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. It is expected that candidates will present themselves for baptism.

Preaching Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock in Masonic Hall, Washington street, Allegheny, under the auspices of the Messiah Mission School that meets there every Sabbath morning at 9 o'clock.

Rev. J. L. Fulton will be installed as pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Allegheny, to-morrow evening. Rev. E. E. Swift, Rev. W. H. Gill and Rev. W. C. Burchard will conduct the exercises.

"Why should our churches pray for Young Men's Christian Associations" will be the subject of Rev. F. LeRoy Sunday sermon at the Central Presbyterian church, Smithfield street, to-morrow morning.

Rev. J. R. Kyle, pastor elect, will preach to-morrow, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock, in Second U. P. Church, Sandusky street, Allegheny. Mr. Kyle will be installed in the church next Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Dr. Hartzell, of the New Orleans *Advocate*, spent last Sabbath in the city, and visited the M. E. Treasury on Monday morning. He gave a deeply interesting account of religious work in the South.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, the distinguished Episcopal clergyman in Boston, gives to Moody and Sankey a most hearty welcome to that city. He speaks with great admiration of their labors and successes in England and America.

The Presbyterial Normal Sunday School Class met in the First Presbyterian Church lecture-room last evening. The topic, "New Testament History," was treated by Rev. S. J. Fisher, and "How to Study a Lesson," by J. H. Baldwin.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Methodist Presbyterian Church, on Union avenue, Allegheny city, will hold its next anniversary meeting in connection with a "Pound Social," on next Tuesday evening, the 14th inst., in the lecture room of the church.

The one hundred and tenth anniversary of the first Methodist Episcopal church in America, the John street church, New York, was held Sunday, October 22nd by Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, Missionary Secretary, preaching an appropriate historical sermon on the occasion.

Rev. Marcus Ormond, of West Alexandria, Pa., will preach in the Eleventh U. P. Church, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh, to-morrow morning and evening, and will also deliver a lecture on "National Reform," in the same church, on Monday evening, the 13th inst.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city will be held to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock in the Fourth avenue Baptist church (Rev. Dr. Pearson's), and will be addressed by Gen. James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, and Rev. T. N. Boyle, of Pittsburgh.

Rev. S. F. Scovel, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Pittsburgh, will preach to-morrow morning on "God's Word and the Man of God." There will be no evening service, the congregation being expected to attend the Y. M. C. A. anniversary at the Fourth avenue Baptist church.

Rev. A. P. Graves of New York, and Prof. Leland, of Chicago, with choir, will hold three meetings to-morrow. Morning at 10:30, and afternoon at 3:30 in Fourth avenue Baptist church (Dr. Pearson's), and in the evening at 7½ a union meeting for South Side churches in the First Presbyterian church (Rev. Humphries.)

The statistical returns of Methodists in England and Scotland show that the Wesleyans have 372,929 members, a gain of nearly 15,000; and the United Methodist Free Churches, 64,322 members, an increase of 2,184. The Primitive Methodists report 176,836 members, 3,915 chapels, 1,080 itinerant ministers, and 15,000 local preachers.

The *Presbyterian Monthly Record*, for November, reports the following receipts by Joint Boards and Committees of the church in September: Home Missions, $5,132 01; Sustentation, $716 55; Education, $1,100.13; Foreign Missions, $8,403.51; Publication—Mission Work, $1,894 86; Church Erection, $1,250.82; Relief Fund, $4,729.78; Freedmen, $1,076.52.

The First Missionary and Sunday School Convention of the Pittsburgh district for the present Conference year, will be held in the First Methodist Protestant Church, in Union avenue, Allegheny city, on next Thursday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and continue until Friday evening. The exercises will consist of essays, addresses and discussions, to be interspersed with appropriate music.

Bishop Janes, of the Methodist Episcopal church, preached his last sermon, as he preached his first, in the State of New Jersey. In Belleville he received his first license to preach, and in Maplewood, only a few miles distant, he delivered his last sermon the 27th of August last. The place was a chapel where he had preached forty years before, and among his hearers on the last occasion there were some who had been present on the first.

Great crowds still continue to attend Mr. Moody's meetings in Chicago. At noon on Friday of the fourth week, a thronged temperance meeting was held at Farwell Hall, over three thousand persons being present. Of the general effect of the meetings, the *Standard*, of Chicago, reports: "It is very gratifying to know that the country over a wide district of the West, is represented in the audience, and that pastors of churches come in large numbers to Chicago."

On Thursday, November 2nd, Rev. J. F. Hill was installed as pastor of the churches of Bethany and Bridgeville, Presbytery of Pittsburgh. The services were held in the Bethany church in the presence of a large assembly. Rev. F. E. Wotring preached the sermon. Rev. R. R. Moore delivered the charge to the pastor, and Rev. W. C. Wyckoff presided and delivered the charge to the people. Rev. Wm. Nesbit also took part in the service.

The week commencing to-morrow is to be observed throughout the world as a week of special prayer for young men. Meetings will be held in this city as follows: To-morrow afternoon at four o'clock a meeting will be held in the Second Presbyterian church, to be led by H. K. Porter, Esq. During the week meetings will be held every day at noon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, (33 Fifth avenue) to be led on Monday by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, and on Tuesday by Chas. Markhinot, Esq.

The November meeting of the Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity will be held next Tuesday evening (Nov. 14th) at 7½ o'clock, in the Sandusky street Baptist church, Rev. B. F. Woodburn pastor. Allegheny City. A paper bearing upon Christian work will be read by the Rev. W. H. McKinney, of Pittsburgh, after which the subject will be discussed. Several brief addresses will be made on the various departments of church work. The social feature of the meeting will be observed as usual.

Bishop Doane, of the Episcopal diocese of Albany, at a lake sermon, severely criticised the modern church music. He considers it to be given over to the hands of men and women who are only musical in a secular sense, and who are used, avowedly, to draw a multitude of listeners who have a preference for the kind of music they have learned to love in operas and concert halls. He considers the church music of to-day not only a bill of expense, but a bone of contention which the rectors of parishes are unable to check or control.

A cynic, who recently attended a fashionable church, thus describes the singing: "Worship was introduced, and the opening piece was a solo, faultlessly rendered by the leading singer, accompanied by the organ, 'Consider the lilies of the field,' and when she came to the application it ran thus: 'And yet I say unto you——' and that even Solomon in all his glory—was not arrayed—was not arrayed—like one of these (introducing the organ)—was not arrayed (interlude)—like one of these.' And then she went back again and asserted in the most emphatic manner, 'I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory—was not arrayed' (pause) until I began to despair lest poor Solomon would never get his garments on.

DR. JACOBUS' FUNERAL.

The Celebration of His Obsequies at Newark, New Jersey.

The *Presbyterian Banner* contains the following editorial correspondence in reference to the funeral at Newark, N. J., of the late Dr. Jacobus, of this city:

"Though the late Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., had not been a resident of Newark, N. J., for thirty-six years, yet owing to his frequent visits, to the fact that this had been the home of his parents and relatives, and to his widely extended reputation, he was well known to most of the older families and to some who have lately taken up their residence in that city. The report of his sudden death excited deep feeling among all who knew him, and they felt gratified that his remains were to rest in their beautiful cemetery and to mingle with the dust of the kindred dead. The railroad authorities did all that was possible, to convey the body, the family and friends safely and expeditiously. We arrived at 10 A. M. Nov. 1st, and the body was immediately taken to the house of Mrs. Keen, a cousin of the deceased, where it remained until after 1 o'clock, when it was borne to the Third Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. E. R. Craven, D. D., is pastor. The services would have been held in the First Presbyterian Church in which Dr. Jacobus had been a teacher and in his father had been an Elder, but a wedding ceremony to take place there nearly at the same hour, rendered it necessary to go to the Third church which was generously tendered. Before leaving the house of Mrs. Keen, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Craven. At the church, after the reading of selections of Scripture by the pastor, and prayer by Rev. James McGosh, D. D. LL. D., President of Princeton College Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, recited in a most effective manner the principal events in the life of Dr. Jacobus, and spoke with great power of the part he had taken in the preparation of the address sent out by the memorable Convention which assembled in Pittsburgh at the beginning of 1858, and which was followed by such glorious revivals. Rev. S. J. Wilson, D. D., of the Theological Seminary in Allegheny, who has been associated with Dr. Jacobus, as student, tutor and professor, ever since 1832, spoke with deep feeling and in a most impressive manner of his preeminence in so many departments. He was great among scholars, great as a preacher, great as a platform speaker, great as a writer, great as an ecclesiastic, great as a business man, and an accomplished gentleman in society. In his own family Dr. Wilson said he was the model Christian husband and father. His was a sanctuary of which any others than its inmates could not speak. The Rev. William Adams, D. D., late pastor of the Madison square Presbyterian church, New York, spoke of the far-reaching influence of the Christian minister and the Christian writer, of the high opinion he had formed of Dr. Jacobus in the negotiations which resulted in the union of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church, and of the lessons to be learned from his sudden death. After prayer by the Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church, New York, a very large congregation passed in front of the coffin and looked upon the face which in death appeared so calm and hopeful.

Among those present in addition to those already mentioned, were Bishop Kerfoot, of the diocese of Pittsburgh; Rev. A. T. McGill, D.D., Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., Rev. Charles Aiken, D.D., of Princeton; Rev. Sereno Brinsmade, D.D., Rev. McElroy vane, of Newark; Rev. J. C. Lowrie, D.D., Rev. Cyrus Dickson, D.D., Messrs. Robert Carter, Wm. Rankin, Jr., and John Ogden, of New York; and Mr. Christian Yeager, of Pittsburgh.

A procession of forty carriages followed the remains to the cemetery where they were placed besides those of his family gone before, in a beautiful spot overlooking the Raritan river. As the sun went down on that beautiful evening, the grave was filled and was covered with flowers sent by loving hands. The services here were conducted by Dr. Craven. Every thing, as well as at home, showed the high honor in which Dr. Jacobus was held, and the unfeigned sorrow occasioned by his death."

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

Supreme Court.

(Before Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Gordon, Paxson and Woodward.)

Kirkpatrick vs. Scully. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error and Acheson contra.

Green vs. Commonwealth. Error to the Oyer and Terminer of Allegheny county. Argued by Graham and Baldwin for Green and Bayne for Commonwealth.

In re-division of Plum township. Argued by Carpenter for appellants and Fitzsimmons contra.

Appeal of Pusey and wife. Argued by Morrison for appellant and W. B. Rodgers for appellee.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

Commonwealth vs. James Barr, indicted for embezzling money under color of law, previously reported. Verdict of not guilty and defendant pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. D. Gallaher, an Alderman in Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, indicted for misdemeanor in office in refusing to give a transcript of his docket to the prosecutrix, Maria Roehing. Verdict of not guilty, but defendant to pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John D. Hoer, indicted for perjury. On trial.

Commonwealth vs. John Cassey, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Elizabeth Mahard *nolle pros* allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Commonwealth vs. Robert McBratney, indicted for perjury on oath of Francis Boyd. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

Trial List for To-Day.

Commonwealth vs.	
Edward Scully,	Andrew Sander,
D. P. Hatch (2)	John McCagh,
C. Smith,	J. G. Welch et al
John Granger,	Carey Sailor,
Edward Turner,	Chas. Wachter,
Robert Baird,	P. Relseck,
Matthias Shidely;	Sarah Livingspire,
Jacob Bandis and Thomas McCarthy,	Frank the Livingston,
Chas. Farrell,	Mary Frew,
B. Gorbach,	John Schrecker,
Agnes Sessions,	Geo. Bellstein,
M. H. Robinson,	J. W. Wiggins et al
P. Driscoll,	E. Dedro,
Geo. Brenneman,	H. Hays et al
Samuel McCutcheon,	Geo. H. Truby.
David Arnheim,	

Court Brevities.

Joseph Welch et al., filed a petition in bankruptcy, against Benjamin G. Welch, of Riverside, Pa.

Wm. L. Kier, Pittsburgh, filed a petition in bankruptcy for the adjudication of himself and his copartner, trading as Kier Bros.

An order was granted by Judge Ewing, on petition of Warden Smith, of the county jail, sending Jeremiah Cravenor, an insane prisoner, to Dixmont. The petition was accompanied by Mayor McCarthy on Thursday, having been arrested for flourishing a butcher knife. He belongs to the South Side.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. John Hoerr, reported on trial in the Common Pleas Court, in charge of perjury in taking the oath of office, the defendant being a constable and the prosecutor alleging that Hoerr promised to give him ten dollars if he would work up his own ward at the election. Hoerr denies that he paid him any money or promised him any for that purpose.

The following wills have been filed with Register Gray for probate: Rev. M. W. Jacobus, dated the 16th of May, 1865. Executrix, Sarah H. Jacobus. James M. Kier, of East Deer township, dated October 23, 1876. Executors, Margaret A. Kelly and R. D. Haines. Mary Cridge, of Allegheny city; dated November 8, 1874. Executors, Matthew Cridge and Joseph Cridge.

$20,000 Place Custom-Made Winter Clothing on Consignment.

The sale is now in progress in the city. Read prices:

400 good Overcoats $3.50 up to $15.
350 Suits, all wool, $6.50 up to $16.50
250 Boys' Suits, heavy, $3.50 up to $8.50.
300 Youths' Suits, wool, $5 up to $10.
450 Good Heavy Pants, $1.50 up to $5.
500 White Shirts at 75c and upwards.
400 Drawers and Shirts, 30c, upwards.
200 Boys' Overcoats, $250, upwards.

The above goods were received this week from Broadway, New York, and ordered to be sold as soon as possible by order of the assignee, Mr. Lovering, at

T. Tobias',
Big 13, Sixth (late St. Clair) street.

Your Person and Your Pocket.

If you desire a seasonable suit of clothing in the latest style, of durable material and at fair rates, call at the popular and fashionable merchant tailoring establishment of Messrs Eisner & Phillips, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street. This firm is now offering an excellent line of goods for all classes of suits, besides an immense stock of custom-made clothing. Their stock of ready made goods is very large, and calculated by its variety to suit the taste and the purse of all classes.

"Baltimore" Fire Place Heaters.

Three rooms warmed by one fire. Call and see them at 49 Sixth street.

"Kornbium, the Optician."

Possesses a thorough knowledge in optics, and has also given numerous proofs of his ability to adjust glasses perfectly suited to the vision. His office is in E. S. Davis & Co.'s book store, cor. Fifth avenue and Wood street.

The re's one tooth wash, the ladies' pride
Beloved by belles o'er every "wash" beside:
One dentifrice there is supremely blest,
A sweeter, better one than all the rest;
And you will find, in every land the same
That SOZODONT's its old, familiar name

It is acknowledged by all the ladies that Benj. Pulpress keeps the best Oysters that are sold in both markets.

Western University.

Re-opens Monday, Nov. 13, with greatly increased facilities for instruction. A good opportunity is now presented for all who intend to enter.

BREVITIES.

····When this weary wait is over.

····Toss high in air the ready cap.

····No more excursion tickets to Philadelphia.

····Now let the *Post* "smite the keys of sorrow and unloose the imprisoned music of woe."

····The Board of Health was to have met yesterday afternoon but failed to get a quorum.

····The Ligonier on Wood street has stopped at Virgin alley. The rain is responsible.

····Mr. N. Gossett, of Allegheny, was relieved of a valuable watch on Fifth avenue on Thursday night.

····The election has a bad effect on the *Chronicle* reporters. Their paper last evening was teeming with tautology.

····John Pople and Dan. Slugleton have been arrested at Altoona and held for trial for stabbing Jesse Howarth on election night.

····The receipts from the Monongahela wharf, north side, last month were $700; expenditures, $143.53. Allegheny wharf receipts $277.

····The new building for Zeg's mill will be completed by the first of next week. The boilers and engine will not be ready for a week or two yet.

····When this delirium of excitement is over it will be in order to ascertain what the wild waves are saying in regard to Tweed's whereabouts.

····The newsboys would do well to get rid of their Hayes salt river tickets as rapidly as possible. They will be a drug on the market by to-night.

····Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, threatens to prosecute all physicians who fail to report to him any cases of small-pox that they may be attending.

····James Elliott, George Jacobs and James Smith, a trio of Allegheny wife beaters, were sent to the Workhouse yesterday by Mayor Phillips for thirty days.

····Chief of Police Hartzell and the detectives are at work trying to recover the watches that were stolen on Fifth avenue during the election excitement. They expect to get back all of them.

····The official vote from the uncertain States will decide the now fluctuating intention of the average voter and politician as to whether he will swallow his words or have them choked down his throat.

····An enjoyable series of tableaux and pantomines, based on the melodies of Mother Goose, were given at Mozart Hall, Lawrenceville, on Thursday evening, by the members of the Leetsdale Presbyterian church.

····Fourteen Democratic residents of Hollidaysburg and twelve of Johnstown are already pecuniarily benefitted by the postmastership of those places. How sad to disappoint them. They evidently have not heard from Florida.

····The Ordinance Committee met yesterday afternoon and recommended affirmatively to Councils an ordinance to prevent the trespassing on railroads within city limits, and imposing a fine for jumping on or off trains while they are in motion.

····The steamer Willie Walton, which was towing the Coal City down the Monongahela river yesterday, ran into a skiff in which were two men. Fortunately the boat was running slowly and did not upset the frailer craft, although the men had a narrow escape.

····The greater portion of the articles stolen by young Dan. Shugleton, of which we published yesterday, have been identified and recovered by the owners. It is quite likely that numerous charges of larceny will be made against him, in addition to those on which he was jailed.

····The Controller has issued his certificates for warrants to pay election officers to the amount of $6,487, and the boards of eleven districts are yet to be paid, which will require about $350 additional making in all $6,837 that our late elections will cost the county.

·····A free entertainment will be given at Lafayette Hall on Monday evening by the Cold Water Army of this city. An opening address will be delivered by Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Smithfield street M. E. church. The programme will consist of songs, declamations, dialogues, select readings, &c., all by juveniles.

····The Association for the Relief and the Improvement of the Poor will hold its first anniversary in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scovell's), Monday evening, Nov. 13, at half-past seven o'clock. Miss Jean Wallace will sing a solo, and a good choir will also be in attendance. The public are cordially invited to be present.

····The famous trotting mare, Belle Brassfield, is in the city, at Patterson's livery stable. If the weather will permit, there will be a trot at Friendship Park next week, in which Belle, Slowgo, Silversides, and other excellent trotters will take part. It will be well, however, to wait until election bets are paid.

····The first temporary cable from the two piers of the new Point bridge was stretched across the river yesterday. There are six of them to be taken across, and will carry the permanent chains which will be rigged for work. Operations will be continued through the winter whenever the weather is at all favorable.

·····One of the prisoners in the Western Penitentiary was attacked with the small-pox yesterday. He was at once removed to the hospital and everything possible done to prevent the spread of the disease in the institution. Health Officer Hoch is considering whether it is his duty to place a small-pox placard on the Penitentiary door.

····Some days ago Americus Force, who kept a saloon at the corner of Anderson and Robinson streets, Allegheny, removed from that place, but left a quantity of liquors in the cellar. Yesterday afternoon a number of little boys and girls got into the cellar and drank a quantity of wine which made them all drunk. They wandered out upon the streets where they were soon picked up by their parents and taken home.

····A partial inspection of the road-bed of the western division of the Pennsylvania railroad, between this city and Altoona, will be made to-day by several officials of the road. The general inspection will take place on Monday. It will be made by the officers of the Pennsylvania railroad company, and the most thorough examination will be made by them into the shops, the condition of tracks, and in fact everything that belongs to the workings and machinery of the road.

····If the weather is not too unfavorable to-day, the Fourteenth Regiment will go out to Mansfield at 9:15 this morning, give a street parade, eat an excellent dinner provided for them by citizens of Mansfield, and indulge in a sham battle in the afternoon. In the latter performance portions of Knap's and Hutchinson's batteries will take part. Special arrangements have been made for the return home this evening, and the fare has been placed at 25 cents for the round trip.

····William Semple's *Ladies' Journal* for November lies upon our table. It is a more than usually elegant and attractive number, filled with such valuable information in regard to fashions as will make it welcome to the ladies, embellished with excellent engravings, and bearing on every page choice reading for the family circle. Mr. Semple is the well known publisher of fancy dry goods merchant of Allegheny, and with his other achievements, he knows how to get up a good paper.

The Dental Art.

The dental art is practiced to perfection at the establishment of Messrs. Gillespie & Wade, No. 246 Penn avenue. The very elegant, skillful, scientific and successful manner in which they replace decayed and worthless teeth with those of beauty, regularity and durability is unsurpassed, and has never failed to render complete satisfaction. Do you want the finest possible fillings, or the best artificial teeth to be had in the city? Visit Gillespie & Wade, 246 Penn avenue.

Gloves and Hosiery.

The largest and best assortment for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and Children's wear, of all desirable material for warmth, economy or fashion, at F. H. Eaton & Co.'s Trimming and Cloak Emporium, No. 25 Fifth avenue, near Market, Pittsburgh.

Great Sale of
BOOKS THIS EVENING
AT DRAPE'S AUCTION,
182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Choice Literature.

For a delightful budget of reading matter go to Gildenfenny & Co.'s, 60 Fifth avenue. All of the latest illustrated and story papers, the November magazines, and the freshest publications of all kinds, may be had at Gildenfenny's at the lowest prices. In the stationery line, the stock for extent and quality cannot be surpassed in any city.

Go and buy the best Oysters. The stand to get them from is B. Pulpress'.

Look! Look!! Look!!!

Before purchasing your hard coal stoves call and examine the "Radiant Home" Stove, at 131 Federal street, Allegheny.

Do Not Miss the Large Sale of
BOOKS
THIS EVENING,
At Drape's auction, 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

ANOTHER CHARLIE ROSS CASE!

Can it be Possible?

A lady loses her way while trying to find E. Dolloy's only Loan Office. Don't be misled, Beware. The only place to buy ladies' solid gold watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18. Look for 153 Smithfield street, Gazette building—153.

Trimmings, Trimmings

in endless variety at F. H. Eaton & Co's, No. 25 Fifth avenue, near Market, Pittsburgh.

Everybody Wants to Know the Result of the Election.

And where to buy a good and cheap cook stove for $8, and a good heating stove for $4. The above information can be obtained by calling at Geo. W. Stevenson & Bro.'s House Furnishing store, No. 131 Federal street, Allegheny.

The only Fresh Oysters that are sold in the markets of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, are kept by Pulpress.

THE NATION'S SUSPENSE.

Excitement and Anxiety Still Manifest—The Women Interested—Police Precautions.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitant never before was there a Presidential election that produced just such results as that of last Tuesday. Yesterday was the third day after the battle, yet the smoke that obscures the results has not cleared sufficiently to make certainty of victory assured on either side. As long as the semblance of uncertainty remains, so long will the multitudes await with eager anxiety, definite and decisive information. Hence, the crowds on the streets yesterday who were bent on obtaining further news, were but little less than the two days preceding. The contest, it is conceded on both sides, is now narrowed down to extremely close limits, and the slightest news that seems to indicate a turning of the balance one way or the other, is earnestly and eagerly listened to, and produces an unusual rise or depression of spirits. The counting room of the GAZETTE has been crowded almost to suffocation ever since Tuesday evening. It has kept from one to two men constantly busy answering inquiries, notwithstanding all important dispatches have been bulletined in front of the office as soon as received. And it is not alone in the city that the interest is so intense. Telegrams from all sections of Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio have poured into the GAZETTE office in a perfect stream, asking for the latest news. All these dispatches have been promptly answered as soon as received, although the duty has kept one of the GAZETTE attaches so busy that he neither desired or had time for the performance of any other duty. Still we can assure our friends who asked us for news, that the work was done willingly and with pleasure.

The long strain, however, has told upon the endurance of the people, and the streets were therefore deserted earlier last evening than on the evening before. In anticipation of unruly crowds, such as gathered on the streets before, the Mayor and Chief of Police again stationed on Fifth avenue and Smithfield street last evening a very strong force of police, but their services were not deemed necessary after eleven o'clock. The careful police preparations have in a great measure been the reason why there have been no serious difficulties. The remote anticipation of trouble is now supposed by the police authorities to be passed.

There has probably been more betting done on the result since Tuesday than before the election. As the people get more excited they are more inclined to back their opinions with money, to assure their antagonists that they have opinions. The women, too, have been wonderfully affected by the excitement, perhaps even more so than the men, from their great excitability of temperament and less facilities for obtaining the latest news. Numbers of the fair sex have even taken so much interest in the result that they have actually mingled in the wild throngs in front of the news paper offices, and read as eagerly as the men the dispatches, and expressed, if not so vigorous, yet quite as lively, feelings of satisfaction or disgust.

To-day and to-night, unless in the meantime the Democrats admit their defeat, the interest will likely be unabated. To those who are nearly worn out with this *tintamarre*, to-morrow as a day of rest will be doubly welcome.

The All-Important News at Home

Among intending Piano and Organ purchasers is where we can get the best goods for the least money. This we can unhesitatingly say. That at S. Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue, you can be better suited than anywhere else, as his stock is always full and complete and always fresh, and then the quality of the goods are so notably the very best; as everybody has now come to recognize the fact that whatever might have been said of other Pianos a few years ago, certainly at the present time the matchless Decker Piano stands pre-eminent above them all, in pure, rich, sympathetic quality and strength and power, both of tone and endurance. All musicians know they are unapproached, and, besides, they cost very little more than other makes; while, in the end, they do not cost near as much as any other first-class Piano in the market. Also the Haines Bros. Pianos are so well and favorably known that second only to the Decker in all essential qualities as a little cheaper, Mr. Hamilton being enabled to sell them as low or even lower than other dealers can sell their first-class goods, being of the same grade, the Decker Piano being the only Piano that is more expensively made than the Haines, and to those looking for Organs, and who have made any inquiry at all, of course will find everybody recommending them to get an Estey, because you are certain to be on the safe side when you buy an Estey. Nor don't allow interested parties to make you believe they are too high priced, while admitting their superiority, because you can get a magnificent Estey Cottage Organ for $100 to $120, while you can get the plainer styles as low as $75. So, no matter what interested parties tell you, don't fail to see Hamilton's stock before you buy, as you cannot fail to be suited at this establishment. He has also some plendid bargains in new Pianos at $250 on payments, and a little less for cash—not common che